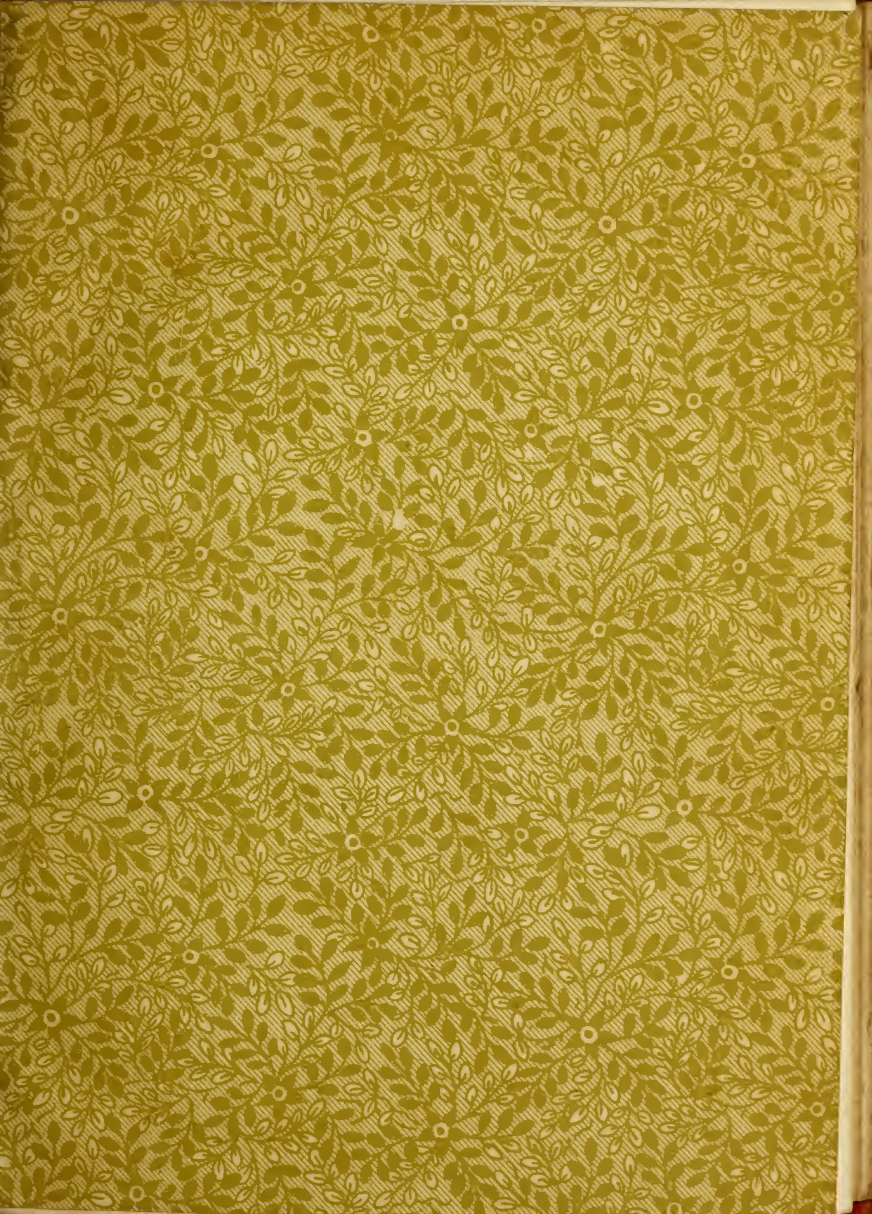


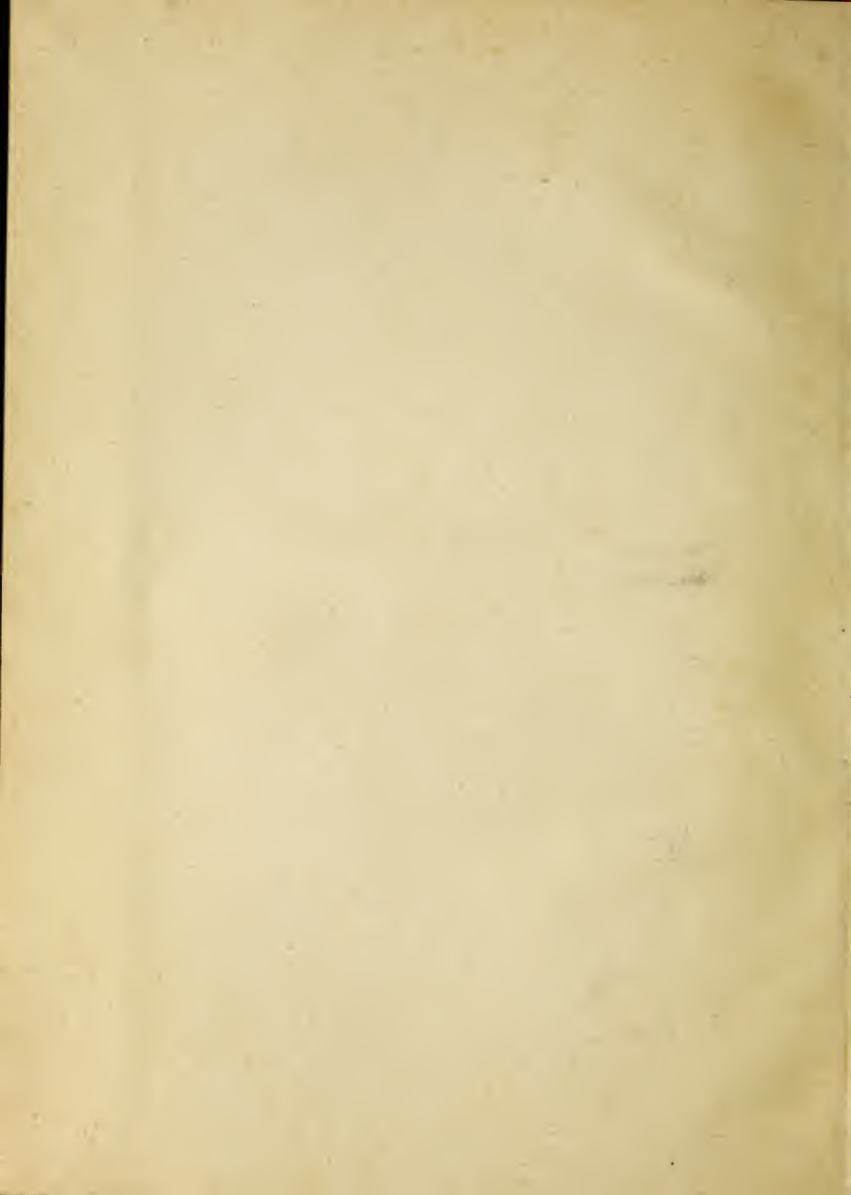
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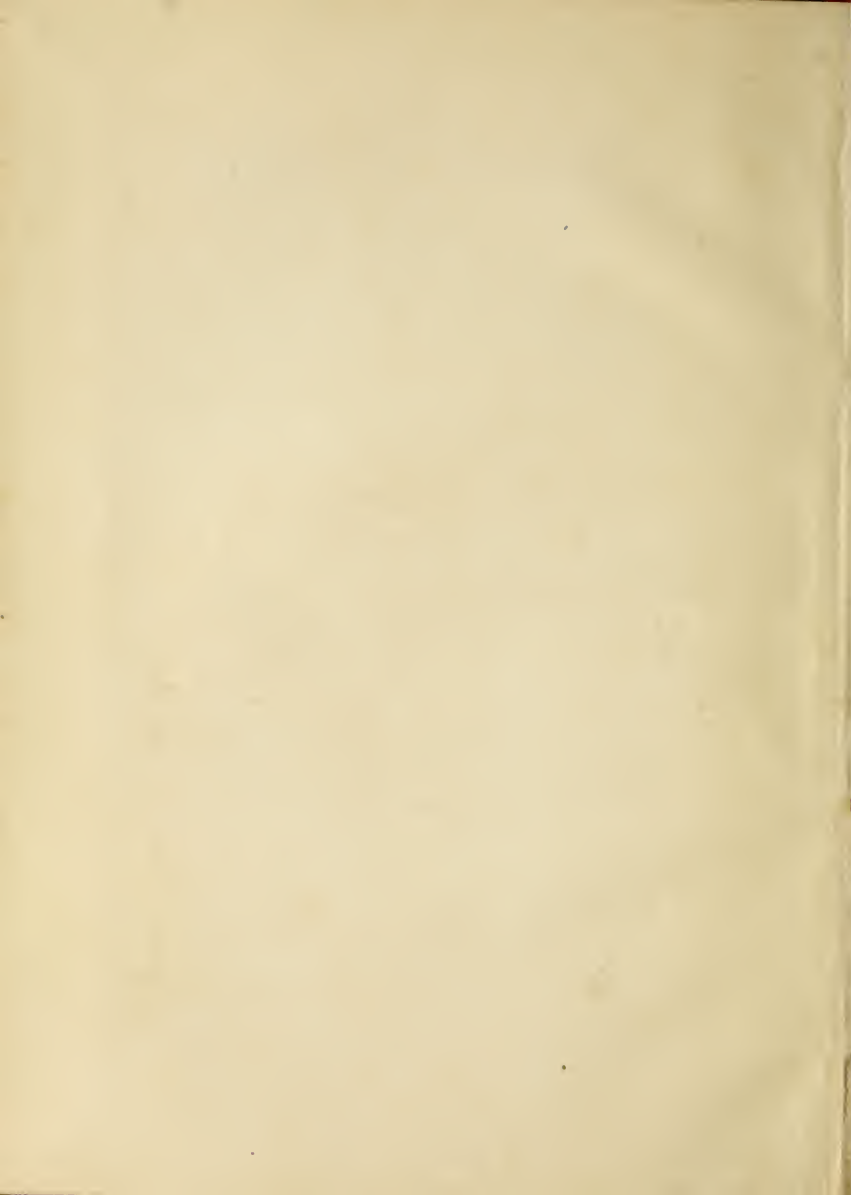




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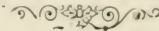


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JANUARY, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	Sun.	Circumcision.* 1st after Christmas.	Gen. 17, 1-15. Isa. 35.	Rom. 2, v. 17. Luke 2, v. 25.	Deut. 10, v. 12. Isa. 40.	Col. 2. Heb. 2.
2	Mo.	Epiphany. Fast.	Gen. 1 & 2, 1-4.	S. Matt. 1.	Gen. 2, v. 4.	Acts 1.
3	Tu.		Gen. 3.	S. Matt. 2.	Gen. 4.	Acts 2, 1-22.
4	We.		Gen. 5.	S. Matt. 3.	Gen. 6.	Acts 2, v. 22.
5	Th.		Gen. 7.	S. Matt. 4.	Gen. 8.	Acts 3.
6	Fr.		Isa. 60.	Rom. 11.	Isa. 49, 1-14.	S. Luke 3, 15-23.
7	Sa.		Gen. 9.	S. Matt. 5, 1-27.	Gen. 10, v. 21 & 11, 1-10.	Acts 4, 1-32.
8	Sun.	1st after Epiphany.	Isa. 44, v. 6.	S. Matt. 2, v. 13.	Isa. 45.	Rom. 10.
9	Mo.	Fast.	Gen. 14.	S. Matt. 6, 1-19.	Gen. 15.	Acts 5, v. 17.
10	Tu.		Gen. 16.	S. Matt. 6, v. 19 & 7, 1-7.	Gen. 17, 1-23.	Acts 6.
11	We.		Gen. 18, 1-17.	S. Matt. 7, v. 7.	Gen. 18, v. 17.	Acts 7, 1-30.
12	Th.		Gen. 19, 12-30.	S. Matt. 8, 1-18.	Gen. 20.	Acts 7, v. 30.
13	Fr.		Gen. 21.	S. Matt. 8, v. 18.	Gen. 22, 1-20.	Acts 8, 1-26.
14	Sa.		Gen. 23.	S. Matt. 9, 1-18.	Gen. 24, 1-29.	Acts 8, v. 26.
15	Sun.	2d after Epiphany.†	Isa. 51.	S. John 1, v. 29.	Isa. 52, 1-13.	I. Cor. 3.
16	Mo.	Fast.	Gen. 25, 5-27.	S. Matt. 10, 1-24.	Gen. 25, v. 27 & 28, 1-7.	Acts 9, v. 29.
17	Tu.		Gen. 26, v. 12.	S. Matt. 10, v. 24.	Gen. 27, 1-30.	Acts 10, 1-24.
18	We.		Gen. 27, 30-46.	S. Matt. 11.	Gen. 27, v. 46 & 28.	Acts 10, v. 24.
19	Th.		Gen. 29, 1-21.	S. Matt. 12, 1-22.	Gen. 31, 1-25.	Acts 11.
20	Fr.		Gen. 31, v. 25.	S. Matt. 12, v. 22.	Gen. 32, 1-22.	Acts 12.
21	Sa.		Gen. 32, v. 22.	S. Matt. 13, 1-24.	Gen. 33.	Acts 13, 1-26.
22	Sun.	3d after Epiphany.†	Isa. 54.	S. Matt. 4, v. 12.	Isa. 55.	II. Cor. 4
23	Mo.	Conversion of S. Paul. Fast.	Gen. 39, v. 20 & 40.	S. Matt. 13, v. 44.	Gen. 41, 1-17.	Acts 14.
24	Tu.		Gen. 41, 17-38.	S. Matt. 14, 1-22.	Gen. 41, v. 38.	Acts 15, 1-30.
25	We.		Wisdom 5.	Acts 22, 1-22.	Jer. 1, 1-11.	Acts 26.
26	Th.		Gen. 42, 1-25.	S. Matt. 14, v. 22.	Gen. 42, v. 25.	Acts 15, v. 30 & 16, 1-16.
27	Fr.		Gen. 43, 1-15.	S. Matt. 15, 1-21.	Gen. 43, v. 15.	Acts 16, v. 16.
28	Sa.		Gen. 44, 1-14.	S. Matt. 15, v. 21.	Gen. 44, v. 14.	Acts 17, 1-16.
29	Sun.	Septuagesima.	Jer. 5 v. 10.	S. Matt. 5.	Jer. 22, v. 13.	Eph. 1.
30	Mo.		Gen. 46, v. 26 & 47 1-13.	S. Matt. 17.	Gen. 47, v. 13.	Acts 18, 1-24.
31	Tu.		Gen. 48.	S. Matt. 18, 1-21.	Gen. 49.	Acts 18, v. 24 & 19, 1-21.

* The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the Feast of the Circumcision shall serve for every day after, unto the Epiphany.

† Collection for Foreign Missions.

‡ Collection for Work among Colored People.

FEBRUARY, 1888.

M	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	We.		Gen. 50, 1-15.	8 Matt. 18, v. 21.	Gen. 50, v. 16.	Acts 19, v. 21.
2	Th.	Purification of S. Mary the Virgin.	1 Sam. 3.	Gal. 3, v. 15 & 4, 1-8.	Haggai 2, 1-10.	1 John 3, 1-9.
3	Fr.	Fast.	Exod. 1.	8 Matt. 19, 1-27.	Exod. 2.	Acts 20, 1-17.
4	Sa.		Exod. 3.	8 Matt. 19, v. 27, 20, 1-17.	Exod. 4, 1-24.	Acts 20, v. 17.
5	Sun.	Sexagesima.	Jer. 25.	S. Matt. 6.	Jer. 36.	Eph. 2.
6	Mo.		Exod. 6, v. 28 & 7, 1-14.	8 Matt. 21, 1-23.	Exod. 7, v. 14.	Acts 21, v. 27 & 22, 1-23.
7	Tu.		Exod. 8, 1-16.	St. Matt. 21, v. 23.	Exod. 8, v. 16.	Acts 22, v. 22 & 23, 1-12.
8	We.		Exod. 9, 1-13.	S. Matt. 22, 1-15.	Exod. 9, v. 13.	Acts 23, v. 12.
9	Th.		Exod. 10.	S. Matt. 22, v. 15.	Exod. 11.	Acts 24.
10	Fr.	Fast.	Exod. 12, 1-29.	S. Matt. 23.	Exod. 12, v. 29.	Acts 25.
11	Sa.		Exod. 13.	S. Matt. 24, 1-29.	Exod. 14.	Acts 26.
12	Sun.	Quinquagesima.	Lam. 1, 1-17.	S. Matt. 7.	Lam. 3, 1-37.	Eph. 3.
13	Mo.		Exod. 17.	S. Matt. 25, 1-31.	Exod. 18.	Acts 27, v. 18.
14	Tu.		Exod. 19.	S. Matt. 25, v. 31.	Exod. 20, 1-25.	Acts 28, 1-17.
15	We.	Ash-Wednesday *	Isa. 58.	S. Luke 15.	Jonah 3.	Heb. 12, 1-18.
16	Th.	Fast.	Isa. 59, 1-17.	S. Mark 11, v. 12.	Jer. 3, v. 12 & 4, 1-3.	Rom. 1.
17	Fr.	Fast.	Micah. 7.	S. Matt. 12, 1-22.	Zeph. 1.	Rom. 3.
18	Sa.	Fast.	Amos 3.	S. Matt. 12, v. 22.	Amos 5.	Rom. 4.
19	Sun.	1st in Lent.†	Jer. 7, 1-21.	S. Matt. 10.	Jer. 9, 1-25.	Eph. 4.
20	Mo.	Fast.	Zech. 1.	S. Matt. 13, 1-24.	Zech. 3.	1 Tim. 1.
21	Tu.	Fast.	Ezek. 8.	S. Matt. 13, 24-44.	Ezek. 9.	1 Tim. 2.
22	We.	Ember-day Fast.	Ezek. 2 & 3, 1-10.	S. Matt. 13, v. 44.	Ezek. 3, v. 10.	1 Tim. 3.
23	Th.	Fast.	Ezek. 20, 1-27.	S. Matt. 14, v. 22.	Ezek. 20, v. 27.	1 Tim. 4.
24	Fr.	Ember-Day Fast	Ezek. 33, 1-21.	S. Matt. 16, 1-13.	Ezek. 34, 1-17.	1 Tim. 5.
25	Sa.	S. Matthias. Ember-Day Fast.	1 Sam. 2, v. 27.	S. John 6, v. 47.	Isa. 22, v. 15.	1 John 2, v. 15.
			Ezek. 34, v. 17.	S. Matt. 17, v. 14.	Ezek. 37, 1-15.	Titus 1.
26	Sun.	2d in Lent.	Ezek. 14.	S. Luke 10, 1-25.	Dan. 3.	Eph. 5, v. 15 & 6, 1-10.
27	Mo.	Fast.	Job 1.	S. Matt. 19, 1-16.	Gen. 7.	Rom. 2.
28	Tu.	Fast.	Job 2.	S. Matt. 19, v. 16.	Gen. 8.	Rom. 8, 1-22.
29	We.	Fast.	Job 3.	S. Matt. 21, v. 28.	Gen. 13.	Rom. 8, v. 22.

* Ash-Wednesday. Proper Psalm, A.M., 6, 32, 36. P.M., 102, 130, 143. Special Prayers to be used before the General Thanksgiving. The Collect for Ash-Wednesday to be read daily in Lent, after the Collect for the day.

† EMBER-WEEK.—One of the two prayers, "For those who are to be admitted into Holy Orders," to be used daily.

The Lord, even the most mighty God, hath spoken, and called the world from the rising up of the sun unto the going down thereof.

MARCH, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	Th.	Fast.	Job 9.	S. Matt. 24, 1-29.	Gen. 18, v. 16.	Rom. 9, 1-18.
2	Fr.	Fast.	Job 14.	S. Matt. 24, v. 29.	Gen. 19, 12-30.	Rom. 9, v. 18.
3	Sa.	Fast.	Job 19.	S. Mark 1, 1-21.	Gen. 21, 9-22.	Rom. 15, 1-22.
4	Sun.	3d in Lent.	Ezek. 18, v. 20.	S. Mark 9, 1-30.	Dan. 5.	Rom. 14.
5	Mo.	Fast.	Job 27.	S. Mark 2, 1-18.	Exod. 17.	I. Cor. 4.
6	Tu.	Fast.	Job 28.	S. Mark 5, 1-21.	Lev. 19, 1-19.	I. Cor. 5.
7	We.	Fast.	Job 29.	S. Mark 5, v. 21.	Num. 13, v. 17.	I. Cor. 6.
8	Th.	Fast.	Job 30.	S. Mark 6, v. 45.	Num. 14, 1-26.	I. Cor. 9, 1-24.
9	Fr.	Fast.	Job 31, v. 4.	S. Mark 7, 14-31.	Num. 15, v. 17.	I. Cor. 10, v. 12.
10	Sa.	Fast.	Job 32.	S. Mark 8, v. 22.	Joshua 7.	I. Cor. 14, v. 26.
11	Sun.	4th in Lent.	Micah 6.	S. John 5, v. 24.	Dan. 6.	Phil. 1.
12	Mo.	Fast.	Job 38, 1-19.	S. Mark 9, v. 33.	I. Sam. 3.	II. Cor. 2.
13	Tu.	Fast.	Job 38, v. 19.	S. Mark 10, 1-17.	I. Sam. 4.	II. Cor. 6.
14	We.	Fast.	Job 39.	S. Mark 10, 17-35.	I. Sam. 16.	II. Cor. 7.
15	Th.	Lent Term begins.	Job 40.	S. Mark 10, v. 35.	I. Sam. 28, 1-21.	II. Cor. 12, 1-16.
16	Fr.	Fast.	Job 41.	S. Mark 12, 1-18.	II. Sam. 24, 1-15.	Gal. 6.
17	Sa.	Fast.	Job 42.	S. Mark 12, v. 18.	II. Sam. 24, v. 15.	I. Thess. 2.
18	Sun.	5th in Lent.	Zech. 13.	S. Luke 21.	Dan. 7, 1-19.	Phil. 3.
19	Mo.	Fast.	Deut. 28, 1-15.	S. Luke 11, v. 29.	I. Kings 9, 1-10.	II. Thess. 2.
20	Tu.	Fast.	Deut. 28, 15-47.	S. Luke 12, 1-22.	I. Kings 10, 1-14.	Heb. 3.
21	We.	Fast.	Deut. 28, v. 58.	S. Luke 12, 22-41.	II. Kings 6, 1-24.	Heb. 5.
22	Th.	Fast.	Deut. 30.	S. Luke 12, v. 41.	II. Kings 22.	Heb. 6.
23	Fr.	Fast.	Jer. 13, 1-15.	S. John 5, 1-24.	Ezra 9.	Heb. 8.
24	Sa.	Fast.	Jer. 13, v. 15.	S. John 12, v. 20.	Jer. 18, 1-18.	Heb. 10, v. 28.
25	Sun.	Next before Easter. Theological Department opens.	Zech. 9, v. 9. Gen. 3, 1-16.	S. Matt. 26. S. Luke 1, 39-57.	Dan. 9. 1. Sam. 2, 1-11.	S. John 11, v. 47 & 12, 1-20. S. John 1, 1-19.
26	Mo.	before Easter. Fast.	Gen. 3, v. 20 & 4, 1-17.	S. John 14.	Num. 20, 1-14.	I. Cor. 10, 1-12.
27	Tu.	before Easter. Fast.	Num. 21, 1-10.	S. John 15.	Lev. 16, 6-25.	Heb. 9, 1-16.
28	We.	before Easter. Fast.	Zech. 11.	S. John 13.	Gen. 37, 3-29.	I. Peter 1, 1-22.
29	Th.	before Easter. Fast.	Ex. 16, 4-16.	S. John 6, v. 27.	Gen. 14, v. 14.	Heb. 7.
30	Fr.	Good Friday.* Fast.	Gen. 22, 1-19.	S. John 18.	Isa. 52, v. 13 & 53.	I. Peter 2.
31	Sa.	Easter-Even. Fast.	Isa. 38, 9-21.	S. Luke 23, v. 50.	Exod. 13.	Heb. 4.

* GOOD FRIDAY.—Proper Psalms, A. M., 22, 40, 54; P. M., 64, 88.

From the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same My Name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto My Name, and a pure offering; for My Name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts.

APRIL, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	Sun.	Easter-Day.*	Exod. 12, 1-29.	S. Matt. 28.	Exod. 15, 1-22.	Acts 2, v. 22.
2	Mo.	RECESS. in Easter Week.	Exod. 15, v. 23.	S. Luke 24, 1-13.	Job 19.	S. Mark 16.
3	Tu.		Isa. 26, 1-20.	S. John 21, 1-13.	11. Kings 13, 14-22.	S. John 21, v. 15.
4	We.	Fast.	Judges 1.	S. Luke 7, 1-19.	Judges 2.	11. Cor. 13.
5	Th.		Judges 3.	S. Luke 7, 19-36.	Judges 4.	Gal. 1.
6	Fr.		Judges 5.	S. Luke 7, v. 36.	Judges 6, 1-25.	Gal. 2.
7	Sa.		Judges 6, v. 25.	S. Luke 8, 1-22.	Judges 7.	Gal. 3.
8	Sun.	1st after Easter.	Isa. 43, 1-22.	Acts 1.	Isa. 48, 1-20.	1. Cor. 15, 1-23.
9	Mo.	Fast.	Judges 10, v. 10 & 11, 1-12.	S. Luke 8, v. 40.	Judges 11, v. 13.	Gal. 5.
10	Tu.		Judges 13.	S. Luke 9, 1-18.	Judges 14.	Gal. 6.
11	We.		Judges 15.	S. Luke 9, 18-43.	Judges 16.	Eph. 1.
12	Th.		Judges 17 & 18, 1-11.	S. Luke 9, v. 43.	Judges 18, v. 11.	Eph. 2.
13	Fr.		Ruth 1.	S. Luke 10, 1-25.	Ruth 2.	Eph. 3.
14	Sa.		Ruth 3.	S. Luke 10, v. 25.	Ruth 4.	Eph. 4.
15	Sun.	2d after Easter.	Hosea 13, 1-15.	Acts 3.	Hosea, 14.	Col. 1.
16	Mo.	Fast.	1. Sam. 2, v. 22.	S. Luke 11, v. 29.	1. Sam. 3.	Eph. 6.
17	Tu.		1. Sam. 4.	S. Luke 12, 1-22.	1. Sam. 5.	Phil. 1.
18	We.		1. Sam. 6.	S. Luke 12, 22-41.	1. Sam. 7.	Phil. 2.
19	Th.		1. Sam. 8.	S. Luke 12, v. 41.	1. Sam. 9, 1-25.	Phil. 3.
20	Fr.		1. Sam. 9, v. 25 & 10, 1-17.	S. Luke 13, 1-18.	1. Sam. 10, v. 17 & 11, 1-44.	Phil. 4.
21	Sa.		1. Sam. 11, v. 14 & 12	S. Luke 13, v. 18.	1. Sam. 13.	Col. 1.
22	Sun.	3d after Easter.	Joel 3, v. 9.	Acts 4, 1-36.	Micah 3, v. 9 & 4, 1-8.	Col. 3.
23	Mo.	S. Mark.	1. Sam. 15.	S. Luke 14, v. 25 & 15, 1-11.	1. Sam. 16.	Col. 3.
24	Tu.		1. Sam. 17, 1-31.	S. Luke 15, v. 11.	1. Sam. 17, 31-55.	Col. 4.
25	We.		Isa. 62.	S. Mark 1, 1-21.	Ezek. 1, 1-15.	Acts 12, v. 24 & 13, 1-14.
26	Th.		1. Sam. 17, v. 55 & 18, 1-17.	S. Luke 16, 1-19.	1. Sam. 19.	1. Thess. 1.
27	Fr.	Fast.	1. Sam. 20, 1-18.	S. Luke 16, v. 19.	1. Sam. 20, v. 18.	1. Thess. 2.
28	Sa.		1. Sam. 21.	S. Luke 17, 1-20.	1. Sam. 22.	1. Thess. 3.
29	Sun.	4th after Easter,†	Micah. 5.	Acts 5.	Nahum 1.	1. Thess. 3.
30	Mo.		1. Sam. 26.	S. Luke 18, 1-18.	1. Sam. 28, v. 3.	1. Thess. 5.

* EASTER DAY.—Antiphon instead of the Psalm "O come, let us sing." Proper Psalms, A. M., 2, 37, 111; P. M., 118, 114, 118. Proper Preface in the Communion Service, and seven days after.

NOTE ALSO, That the Old Testament Lessons appointed for Easter-Day may be interchanged, the one for the other, at the discretion of the minister.

† Collection for Missions to Indians.

The Gentiles shall come to Thy light, and kings to the brightness of Thy rising.

MAY, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.	EVENING LESSONS.		
1	Tu.	S. Philip and S. James Fast.	Isaiah 61.	S. John 6, 22-29.	Zech. 4.	Acts 15, 1-32.
2	We.		I. Sam. 30, 1-26.	S. Luke 18, v. 18.	I. Sam. 31.	II. Thess. 1.
3	Th.		II. Sam. 1.	S. Luke 19, 1-28.	II. Sam. 2, 1-18.	II. Thess. 2.
4	Fr.		II. Sam. 2, v. 18.	S. Luke 19, v. 28.	II. Sam. 3, v. 17.	II. Thess. 3.
5	Sa.		II. Sam. 4.	S. Luke 20, 1-27.	II. Sam. 5.	I. Tim. 1.
6	Sun.	5th after Easter.	Zech. 8.	Acts 6.	Zech. 10.	I. Thess. 4.
7	Mo.	Rogation-Day.	Deut. 8.	S. Matt. 6, v. 24.	Deut. 28, 1-15.	James 1, 1-18.
8	Tu.	Rogation-Day.	I. Kings 8, 22-41.	S. Luke 11, 1-14.	Isa. 64.	James 4.
9	We.	Rogation-Day.	Jer. 14.	S. John 6, 24-41.	Habakkuk 3.	James 5.
10	Th.	Ascension-Day.*	II. Kings 2, 1-23.	S. Luke 24, v. 44.	Dan. 7, 9-15.	Eph. 4, 1-17.
11	Fr.	Fast. (RECESS.)	II. Sam. 16, v. 16 & 17, 1-24.	S. Luke 23, 1-26.	II. Sam. 17, v. 24 & 18, 1-18.	II. Tim. 1.
12	Sa.		II. Sam. 18, v. 18.	S. Luke 23, 26-50.	II. Sam. 19, 1-24.	II. Tim. 2.
13	Sun.	after Ascension.	Joel 2, v. 21.	S. John 17.	Zeph. 3.	Heb. 4, v. 14 & 5, 1-11.
14	Mo.		II. Sam. 22, v. 31.	S. Luke 24, v. 13.	II. Sam. 23, 1-24.	II. Tim. 4.
15	Tu.		II. Sam. 24.	S. John 1, 1-29.	I. Kings 1, 1-23.	Titus 1.
16	We.		I. Kings 1, v. 23.	S. John 1, v. 29.	I. Chron. 28, 1-11.	Titus 2.
17	Th.		I. Chron. 28, v. 20 & 29, 1-10.	S. John 2.	I. Chron. 29, v. 10.	Titus 3.
18	Fr.	Fast.	I. Kings 3.	S. John 3, 1-22.	I. Kings 4, v. 20.	Philemon.
19	Sa.		I. Kings 5.	S. John 3, v. 22.	I. Kings 6, 1-15.	Heb. 1.
20	Sun.	Whitsun-Day.†	Deut. 5.	Heb. 12, v. 14.	Isa. 10, v. 33 & 11.	Acts 19, 1-11.
21	Mo.	in Whitsun.—RECESS.	Gen. 11, 1-10.	I. Cor. 14, v. 20.	Num. 11, 16-31.	I. Cor. 12.
22	Tu.	in Whitsun.—Week.	Ezek. 36, v. 25.	Acts 2, 12-22.	I. Sam. 19, v. 18.	Gal. 5.
23	We.	Ember-Day. Fast.	Isa. 6, 1-9.	S. Luke 6, 12-24.	Jer. 31, v. 27.	I. Cor. 1, v. 18.
24	Th.		I. Kings 11, 1-26.	S. John 6, 1-22.	I. Kings 11, v. 26.	Heb. 6.
25	Fr.	Ember-Day. Fast.	Isa. 61.	S. Luke 10, 1-25.	Jer. 42, 1-13.	I. Cor. 2.
26	Sa.	Ember-Day. Fast.	Ezek. 13, 1-17.	S. Luke 12, 1-13.	Ezek. 14, 1-12.	I. Cor. 9, v. 7.
27	Sun.	Trinity-Sunday.	Gen. 1 & 2, 1-4.	St Matt. 3.	Gen. 2, v. 4.	I. John 5.
28	Mo.		II. Chron. 14.	S. John 7, v. 25.	II. Chron. 15.	Heb. 10.
29	Tu.		II. Chron. 16 & 17, 1-14.	S. John 8, 1-21.	I. Kings 15, v. 25 & 16, 1-8.	Heb. 11.
30	We.		I. Kings 16, v. 8.	S. John 8, v. 21.	I. Kings 17.	Heb. 12.
31	Th.		I. Kings 18, 1-21.	S. John 9.	I. Kings 18, v. 21.	Heb. 13.

* ASCENSION-DAY.—Proper Psalms, A.M., 8, 15, 24; P.M., 24, 47, 103. Proper Preface in Communion Service, and on seven days after.

† WHITSUN-DAY.—Proper Psalms, A.M., 48, 68; P.M., 104, 135. Proper Preface in Communion Service, and on six days after. EMBER-WEEK.—One of the two prayers "For those who are to be admitted into Holy Orders" to be used daily.

JUNE, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	Fr.	Fast.	I. Kings 19	S. John 10, 1-22	I. Kings 20, 1-22	James 1.
2	Sa.		I. Kings 20, v. 22	S. John 10, v. 22	I. Kings 21	James 2
3	Sun.	1st after Trinity.	Gen. 3.	Acts 8, v. 2	Gen. 6.	I. Tim. 6.
4	Mo.	Fast.	II. Chron. 20, 1-20.	S. John 11, 21-47	II. Chron. 20, 20	James 4.
5	Tu.		I. Kings 22, v. 51 & II. Kings 1	S. John 11, v. 47 & 12, 1-20.	II. Kings 2.	James 5.
6	We.		II. Kings 3.	S. John 12, v. 20	II. Kings 4.	I. Peter 1.
7	Th.		II. Kings 5.	S. John 13, 1-21.	II. Kings 6, 1-24	I. Peter 2.
8	Fr.		II. Kings 6, v. 24	S. John 13, v. 21	II. Kings 7.	I. Peter 3.
9	Sa.		II. Kings 8, 1-16	S. John 14.	II. Chron. 21.	I. Peter 4.
10	Sun.	2d after Trinity.	Gen. 8, v. 20 & 9, 1-20	Acts 9, 1-32.	Gen. 15, 1-19	II. Tim. 2.
11	Mo.	S. Barnabas.	Mal. 2, 1-11.	Acts 4, v. 23.	Isa. 47, 1-12.	Acts 13, v. 43 & 11, 1-19.
12	Tu.	Fast.	II. Kings 10, 1-18.	S. John 16, 1-16.	II. Kings 10, v. 18.	II. Peter 1.
13	We.		II. Chron. 23.	S. John 16, v. 16	II. Chron. 24.	II. Peter 2.
14	Th.		II. Kings 13.	S. John 17.	II. Chron. 25, 1-17	II. Peter 3.
15	Fr.		II. Kings 14, v. 8.	S. John 18, 1-28	II. Chron. 26.	I. John 1.
16	Sa.		II. Kings 15 & 32.	S. John 18, v. 28	II. Chron. 27 & 28, 1-16.	I. John 2.
17	Sun.	3d after Trinity.	Gen. 37.	Acts 10.	Gen. 42.	II. Tim. 3 & 4, 1-9.
18	Mo.	Fast.	II. Kings 17, v. 24	S. John 19, v. 25.	II. Kings 18, 1-13.	I. John 4.
19	Tu.		II. Chron. 29, 1-21	S. John 20, 1-19	II. Chron. 30 & 31, 1-2.	I. John 5.
20	We.		II. Chron. 32, 1-20	S. John 20, v. 19	II. Kings 19.	II. John.
21	Th.		Isa. 38.	S. John 21, 1-15.	II. Kings 20, v. 12.	III. John.
22	Fr.		II. Chron. 33.	S. John 21, v. 15.	II. Kings 22	Jude.
23	Sa.		II. Kings 23, 1-21	Acts 1.	II. Kings 23, v. 21 & 24, 1-8	S. Matt. 1.
24	Sun.	4th after Trinity. Nativ. S. John Baptist.	Gen. 43.	Acts 11.	Gen. 45.	Titus 2, v. 3 & 1-10.
			Mal. 3, 1-13	S. Matt. 3.	Mal. 3, v. 13 & 4.	S. Matt. 14, 1-13.
25	Mo.		II. Kings 24, v. 25, 1-8.	Acts 2, 1-22.	II. Kings 25, v. 8	S. Matt. 2.
26	Tu.		Ezra 1	Acts 2, v. 22.	Ezra 2, v. 68 & 3.	S. Matt. 3
27	We.		Ezra 4.	Acts 3.	Ezra 5.	S. Matt. 4.
28	Th.	S. Peter. Fast.	Ezra 6.	Acts 4, 1-32	Ezra 7.	S. Matt. 5, 1-27.
29	Fr.		Ezek. 34.	S. John 21.	Zech. 3.	Acts 1, 8-23.
30	Sa.		Ezra 7, v. 21.	Acts 4, v. 32 & 5, 1-17.	Ezra 9.	S. Matt. 5, v. 27.

The Spirit and the Bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

JULY, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	Sun.	5th after Trinity.	Gen. 49.	Acts 14.	Gen. 50.	Heb. 10.
2	Mo.		Neh. 2.	Acts 6.	Neh. 4.	S. Matt. 6, v. 19 & 7, 1-7.
3	Tu.		Neh. 5.	Acts 7, 1-30.	Neh. 6 & 7, 1-5.	S. Matt. 7, v. 7.
4	We.	RECESS.	Neh. 7, v. 73 & 8.	Acts 7, v. 30.	Neh. 12, v. 43 & 13, 1-15.	S. Matt. 8, 1-18.
5	Th.		Neh. 13, v. 15.	Acts 8, 1-26.	Esther 1 & 2, 1-8.	S. Matt. 8, v. 18.
6	Fr.	Fast.	Esther 2, v. 15 & 3.	Acts 8, v. 26.	Esther 4.	S. Matt. 9, 1-18.
7	Sa.		Esther 5.	Acts 9, 1-23.	Esther 6.	S. Matt. 9, v. 18.
8	Sun.	6th after Trinity.	Exod. 3.	Acts 15, 1-31.	Exod. 5, v. 5 & 6, 1-9.	Heb. 11.
9	Mo.		Job 2.	Acts 10, 1-24.	Job 3.	S. Matt. 10, v. 24.
10	Tu.		Job 4.	Acts 10, v. 24.	Job 5.	S. Matt. 11.
11	We.		Job 6.	Acts 11.	Job 7.	S. Matt. 12, 1-22.
12	Th.		Job 8.	Acts 12.	Job 9.	S. Matt. 12, v. 22.
13	Fr.	Fast.	Job 10.	Acts 13, 1-26.	Job 11.	S. Matt. 13, 1-24.
14	Sa.		Job 12.	Acts 13, v. 26.	Job 13.	S. Matt. 13, 24-44.
15	Sun.	7th after Trinity.	Exod. 9, v. 13.	Acts 17.	Exod. 10, v. 21 & 11.	Heb. 12.
16	Mo.		Job 16.	Acts 15, 1-30.	Job 17.	S. Matt. 14.
17	Tu.		Job 19.	Acts 15, v. 30 & 16, 1-16.	Job 21.	S. Matt. 15, 1-21.
18	We.		Job 22.	Acts 16, v. 16.	Job 23.	S. Matt. 15, v. 21.
19	Th.	General Examinations begin. Fast.	Job 24.	Acts 17, 1-16.	Job 25 & 26.	S. Matt. 16.
20	Fr.		Job 27.	Acts 17, v. 16.	Job 28.	S. Matt. 17.
21	Sa.		Job 29.	Acts 18, 1-24.	Job 30.	S. Matt. 18, 1-21.
22	Sun.	8th after Trinity.	Exod. 14.	Acts 20, v. 7.	Exod. 17.	Heb. 13.
23	Mo.		Job 33.	Acts 19, v. 21.	Job 34.	S. Matt. 19, 1-27.
24	Tu.		Job 35.	Acts 20, 1-17.	Job 36.	S. Matt. 19, v. 27 & 20, 1-17.
25	We.	S. James Board of Trustees meets.	II. Kings 1, 1-17.	S. Luke 9, v. 46.	Jer. 26, 1-16.	S. Mark 1, 14-40.
26	Th.		Job 37.	Acts 20, v. 17.	Job 38.	S. Matt. 20, v. 17.
27	Fr.		Job 39.	Acts 21, 1-27.	Job 40.	S. Matt. 21, 1-23.
28	Sa.		Job 41.	Acts 21, v. 27 & 22, 1-22.	Job 42.	S. Matt. 21, v. 23.
29	Sun.	9th after Trinity.	Num. 16, 1-41.	Acts 24.	Num. 22.	James 1.
30	Mo.		Prov. 4.	Acts 23, v. 12.	Prov. 10.	S. Matt. 22, v. 15.
31	Tu.		Prov. 12.	Acts 24.	Prov. 13.	S. Matt. 23.

Oh, send out Thy light and Thy truth, that they may lead me, and bring me unto Thy holy hill, and to Thy dwelling.

AUGUST, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	We.	Commencement Day Trinity Term begins. Three Days' Recess.	Prov. 14.	Acts 25.	Prov. 15.	S. Matt. 24, 1-29.
2	Th.		Prov. 16.	Acts 26.	Prov. 20.	S. Matt. 24, v. 29.
3	Fr.		Prov. 23, v. 10.	Acts 27, 1-18.	Prov. 24.	S. Matt. 25, 1-31.
4	Sa.		Prov. 25.	Acts 27, v. 18.	Prov. 26.	S. Matt. 25, v. 31.
5	Sun.	10th after Trinity.	Num. 23 & 24, 1-2.	Acts 26.	Num. 24, v. 2.	James 2.
6	Mo.	Transfiguration. Academic Department opens. Fast.	Ex. 34, v. 29.	II. Cor. 3.	Malachi 4, v. 2.	S. Matt. 17, 1-14.
7	Tu.		Prov. 30, 1-18.	Rom. 1.	Prov. 31 v. 10.	S. Matt. 26, 30-57.
8	We.		Eccles. 1.	Rom. 2.	Eccles. 2.	S. Matt. 26, v. 57.
9	Th.		Eccles. 3.	Rom. 3.	Eccles. 4.	S. Matt. 27, 1-27.
10	Fr.		Eccles. 5.	Rom. 4.	Eccles. 6.	S. Matt. 27, v. 27.
11	Sa.	Eccles. 7.	Rom. 5.	Eccles. 8.	S. Matt. 28.	
12	Sun.	11th after Trinity.	Deut. 4, 1-25.	S. Matt. 18.	Deut. 4, 25-41.	James 3.
13	Mo.	Fast.	Eccles. 11.	Rom. 7.	Eccles. 12.	S. Mark 1, v. 21.
14	Tu.		Jer. 1.	Rom. 8.	Jer. 2, 1-20.	St Mark 2, 1-23.
15	We.		Jer. 2, v. 20.	Rom. 9.	Jer. 3, v. 12.	S. Mark 2, v. 23 & 3, 1-13.
16	Th.		Jer. 4, 1-19.	Rom. 10.	Jer. 5.	S. Mark 3, v. 13.
17	Fr.		Jer. 6, v. 22.	Rom. 11.	Jer. 7, 1-21.	S. Mark 4, 1-35.
18	Sa.		Jer. 7, v. 21.	Rom. 12.	Jer. 8.	S. Mark 4, v. 35 & 5, 1-21.
19	Sun.	12th after Trinity.	Deut. 6.	S. Matt. 19, v. 27 & 20, 1-17.	Deut. 7.	James 4.
20	Mo.	S. Bartholomew. Fast. Theological Depart- ment opens.	Jer. 11.	Rom. 14.	Jer. 13, 1-24.	S. Mark 6, 1-14.
21	Tu.		Jer. 14.	Rom. 15.	Jer. 16.	S. Mark 6, 14-30.
22	We.		Jer. 17.	Rom. 16.	Jer. 18, 1-18.	S. Mark 6, v. 30.
23	Th.		Jer. 19.	I. Cor. 1.	Jer. 21.	S. Mark 7, 1-24.
24	Fr.		Gen. 28, v. 10.	S. John 1, v. 43.	Deut. 18, v. 15.	I. Peter 1, v. 22 & 2, 1-13.
25	Sa.		Jer. 22.	I Cor. 2.	Jer. 23, 1-33.	S. Mark 7, v. 24.
26	Sun.	13th after Trinity.	Deut. 9, v. 9.	S. Matt. 23.	Deut. 32, 1-44.	James 5.
27	Mo.	Fast.	Jer. 28.	I. Cor. 4.	Jer. 29, 1-20.	S. Mark 9, 1-30.
28	Tu.		Jer. 30.	I. Cor. 5.	Jer. 31, 15-38.	S. Mark 9, v. 30.
29	We.		Jer. 33.	I. Cor. 6.	Jer. 34.	S. Mark 10, 1-32.
30	Th.		Jer. 35.	I. Cor. 7.	Jer. 36.	S. Mark 10, v. 32.
31	Fr.		Jer. 37.	I. Cor. 8.	Jer. 38.	S. Mark 11, 1-27.

Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal.

SEPTEMBER, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	Sa.		Jer. 39.	I. Cor. 9.	Jer. 40.	S. Mark 11, v. 27. & 12, 1-13.
2	Sun.	14th after Trinity.	Deut. 33.	S. Matt. 25.	Deut. 34.	I. Peter 1.
3	Mo.	Fast.	Jer. 43.	I. Cor. 11.	Jer. 44, 1-15.	S. Mark 12, v. 28-
4	Tu.		Jer. 44, v. 15.	I. Cor. 12.	Jer. 45.	S. Mark 13.
5	We.		Jer. 46.	I. Cor. 13.	Jer. 50, 1-21.	S. Mark 14, 1-26.
6	Th.		Jer. 50, v. 21.	I. Cor. 14.	Jer. 51, v. 54.	S. Mark 14, 26-53.
7	Fr.		Jer. 52, 1-15.	I. Cor. 15, 1-35.	Jer. 52, v. 15.	S. Mark 14, v. 53.
8	Sa.		Lam. 1.	I. Cor. 15, v. 35.	Lam. 2, 1-20.	S. Mark 15, 1-42.
9	Sun.	15th after Trinity.	Joshua 23.	S. Mark 4.	Joshua 24.	I. Peter 2.
10	Mo.	Fast.	Ezek. 1.	II. Cor. 1.	Ezek. 2.	S. Luke 1, 1-26.
11	Tu.		Ezek. 3.	II. Cor. 2.	Ezek. 7.	S. Luke 1, 26-57.
12	We.		Ezek. 8.	II. Cor. 3.	Ezek. 9.	S. Luke 1, v. 57.
13	Th.		Ezek. 11, v. 14.	II. Cor. 4.	Ezek. 12, v. 17.	S. Luke 2, 1-21.
14	Fr.		Ezek. 13, 1-17.	II. Cor. 5.	Ezek. 14.	S. Luke 2, v. 21.
15	Sa.		Ezek. 18, 1-19.	II. Cor. 6.	Ezek. 18, v. 19.	S. Luke 3.
16	Sun.	16th after Trinity.	Judges 4.	S. Mark 13.	Judges 5.	I. Peter 3.
17	Mo.	Foundation Day Ember-Day. Fast.	Ezek. 24, v. 15.	II. Cor. 8.	Ezek. 33, 1-21.	S. Luke 4, v. 16.
18	Tu.		Ezek. 33, v. 21.	II. Cor. 9.	Ezek. 34.	S. Luke 5, 1-17.
19	We.		Deut. 18, v. 15.	Acts 1, 1-10.	I. Kings 13, 1-27.	II. Cor. 4.
20	Th.		Dan. 1.	II. Cor. 11.	Dan. 2, 1-24.	S. Luke 6, 1-20.
21	Fr.		II. Kings 2, 1-23.	Acts 4, 1-13.	Jer. 6, 8-20.	II. Cor. 5.
22	Sa.	Ember-Day. Fast.	I. Kings 19.	S. Luke 5, v. 27.	I. Chron. 29, 1-20.	S. Mark 2, v. 13.
		Ember-Day. Fast.	Hosea 4, 1-10.	Acts 4, v. 13-24.	Micah 3, v. 5.	Heb. 13, 7-22.
23	Sun.	17th after Trinity.	I. Sam. 12.	S. Luke 13.	I. Sam. 17.	I. Peter 4.
24	Mo.	Fast. S. Michael and All Angels.	Dan. 5.	Gal. 1.	Dan. 6.	S. Luke 7, 19-36.
25	Tu.		Dan. 7.	Gal. 2.	Dan. 8.	S. Luke 7, v. 36.
26	We.		Dan. 9.	Gal. 3.	Dan. 10.	S. Luke 8, 1-22.
27	Th.		Dan. 11, 1-30.	Gal. 4.	Dan. 11, v. 30	S. Luke 8, 22-40.
28	Fr.		Dan. 12.	Gal. 5.	Hosea 2, v. 14.	S. Luke 8, v. 40.
29	Sa.		Gen. 32. *	Acts 12, 1-24.	Dan. 10, v. 4.	Rev. 14, v. 6 & 15.
30	Sun.	18th after Trinity.	I. Chron. 17.	S. Luke 15.	II. Sam. 12, 1-24.	I. Peter 5.

His Name shall endure forever; His Name shall remain under the sun amongst the posterities which shall be blessed through Him; and all the heathen shall praise Him.

OCTOBER, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS	
1	Mo.	Fast.	Hosea 8.	Eph. 1.	Hosea 10.	S. Luke 9, 18-43.
2	Tu.		Hosea 11 & 12.	Eph. 2.	Hosea 13, 1-15.	S. Luke 9, v. 43.
3	We.		1-7.	Eph. 3.	Joel 1.	S. Luke 10, 1-25.
4	Th.		Hosea 14.	Eph. 4.	Joel 2, 15-28.	S. Luke 10, v. 25.
5	Fr.		Joel 2, v. 28.	Eph. 5.	Joel 3, v. 9.	S. Luke 11, 1-29.
6	Sa.		& 3, 1-9.	Eph. 6.	Amos 3.	S. Luke 11, v. 29.
			Amos 1 & 2, 1-6.			
7	Sun.	19th after Trinity.	I. Kings 3, 1-16.	S. Luke 19, 1-28.	II. Chron. 6.	II. Peter 1.
8	Mo.	Fast.	Amos 7.	Phil. 2.	Amos 8.	S. Luke 12, 22-41.
9	Tu.		Amos 9.	Phil. 3.	Obadiah.	S. Luke 12, v. 41.
10	We.		Jonah 1.	Phil. 4.	Jonah 2.	S. Luke 13, 1-18.
11	Th.		Jonah 3.	Col. 1.	Jonah 4.	S. Luke 13, v. 18.
12	Fr.		Micah 1, 1-10.	Col. 2.	Micah 2.	S. Luke 14, 1-25.
13	Sa.		Micah 3.	Col. 3.	Micah 4.	S. Luke 14, v. 25, & 15, 1-11.
14	Sun.	20th after Trinity.	I. Kings 17.	S. John 3, 1-23.	I. Kings 18.	II. Peter 2.
15	Mo.	S. Luke. Fast.	Micah 7.	I. Thessa. 1.	Nahum 1.	S. Luke 16, 1-19.
16	Tu.		Nahum. 2.	I. Thessa. 2.	Nahum 3.	S. Luke 16, v. 19.
17	We.		Hab. 1.	I. Thessa. 3.	Hab. 2.	S. Luke 17, 1-20.
18	Th.		Eccles. 38, 1-15.	S. Luke 1, 1-24.	Isa. 38.	Acts 1, 1-15.
19	Fr.		Hab. 3.	I. Thessa. 4.	Zeph. 1.	S. Luke 17, v. 20.
20	Sa.		Zeph. 2.	I. Thessa. 5.	Zeph. 3.	S. Luke 18, 1-18.
21	Sun.	21st after Trinity.	I. Kings 19.	S. John 7.	II. Kings 5.	II. Peter 3.
22	Mo.	Fast.	Zech. 1.	II. Thessa. 2.	Zech. 2.	S. Luke 19, 1-28.
23	Tu.		Zech. 3.	II. Thessa. 3.	Zech. 4.	S. Luke 19, v. 28.
24	We.		Zech. 5.	I. Tim. 1.	Zech. 6.	S. Luke 20, 1-27.
25	Th.		Zech. 7.	I. Tim. 2.	Zech. 8.	S. Luke 20, v. 27.
26	Fr.		Zech. 9.	I. Tim. 3.	Zech. 10.	S. Luke 21.
27	Sa.		Zech. 11.	I. Tim. 4.	Zech. 12.	S. Luke 22, 1-31.
28	Sun.	22d after Trinity. S. Simon and S. Jude.	II. Kings 19. Isa. 28, 9-19.	S. John 8, 1-48. S. John 14, v. 15.	II. Chron. 36. Jer. 3, v. 12.	I. John 1. Jude.
29	Mo.		Zech. 13.	I. Tim. 5.	Zech. 14.	S. Luke 22, 31-54.
30	Tu.		Mal. 1.	I. Tim. 6.	Mal. 2.	S. Luke 22, v. 54.
31	We.		Mal. 3, 1-13.	II. Tim. 1.	Mal. 3, v. 13 & 4.	S. Luke 23, 1-26.

Sing unto the Lord and praise His Name; be telling of His salvation from day to day

NOVEMBER, 1888.

M.	W.	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS.		EVENING LESSONS.	
1	Th.*	All-Saints' Day.	Wisdom 3, 1-10.	Heb. 11, v. 32 & 12, 1-7.	Wisdom 5, 1-17.	Rev. 19, 1-17.
2	Fr.	Fast.	Tobit 13.	II. Tim. 2.	Wisdom 1.	S. Luke 23, 26-50.
3	Sa.		Wisdom 4, v. 7.	II. Tim. 3.	Wisdom 6, 1-22.	S. Luke 23, v. 50 & 24, 1-13.
4	Sun.	23d after Trinity.	Prov. 1.	S. John 9.	Prov. 2.	I. John 2.
5	Mo.		Wisdom 9.	Titus 1.	Wisdom 13.	S. John 1, 1-29.
6	Tu.		Wisdom 16, 1-14.	Titus 2.	Wisdom 19.	S. John 1, v. 29.
7	We.		Ecclus. 1.	Titus 3.	Ecclus. 2.	S. John 2.
8	Th.		Ecclus. 3, 1-24.	Philemon.	Ecclus. 4.	S. John 3, 1-22.
9	Fr.	Fast.	Ecclus. 5.	Heb. 1.	Ecclus. 6, v. 18 & 7, 1-11.	S. John 3, v. 22.
10	Sa.		Ecclus. 9, v. 15 & 10, 1-18.	Heb. 2.	Ecclus. 10, v. 18.	S. John 4, 1-31.
11	Sun.	24th after Trinity.	Prov. 3.	S. John 10, 1-31.	Prov. 8.	I. John 3.
12	Mo.		Ecclus. 18, 1-15.	Heb. 4.	Ecclus. 18, v. 15.	S. John 5, 1-24.
13	Tu.		Ecclus. 21, 1-14.	Heb. 5.	Ecclus. 22, v. 23 & 1-10.	S. John v. 24.
14	We.		Ecclus. 24, 1-19.	Heb. 6.	Ecclus. 24, v. 19.	S. John 6, 1-22.
15	Th.		Ecclus. 30, v. 21 & 31, 1-12.	Heb. 7.	Ecclus. 34, v. 13.	S. John 6, 22-41.
16	Fr.	Fast.	Ecclus. 35.	Heb. 8.	Ecclus. 38, v. 24 & 39, 1-12.	S. John 6, v. 41.
17	Sa.		Ecclus. 39, v. 13.	Heb. 9.	Ecclus. 41, 1-14.	S. John 7, 1-25.
18	Sun.	25th after Trinity.†	Prov. 9.	S. John 11, 1-47.	Prov. 11.	I. John 4.
19	Mo.		Ecclus. 47, 1-12.	Heb. 11.	Ecclus. 50, 1-25.	S. John 8, 1-21.
20	Tu.		Ecclus. 51.	Heb. 12.	Baruch 4, v. 19 & 5.	S. John 8, v. 21.
21	We.		Isa. 1.	Heb. 13.	Isa. 2.	S. John 9.
22	Th.	Thanksgiving Day.	Isa. 3, 1-16.	James 1.	Isa. 4.	S. John 10, 1-22.
23	Fr.	Fast.	Isa. 5, 1-18.	James 2.	Isa. 5, v. 18.	S. John 10, v. 22.
24	Sa.		Isa. 6.	James 3.	Isa. 7.	S. John 11, 1-21.
25	Sun.	before Advent.‡	Mal. 3 & 4.	S. John 16.	Eccles. 11 & 12.	Jude.
26	Mo.		Isa. 9, v. 8.	James 5.	Isa. 10, v. 20.	S. John 11, v. 47 & 12, 1-20.
27	Tu.		Isa. 10 v. 20.	I. Peter 1.	Isa. 11.	S. John 12, v. 20.
28	We.		Isa. 12.	I. Peter 2.	Isa. 13.	S. John 13, 1-21.
29	Th.		Isa. 14, 1-24.	I. Peter 3.	Isa. 17.	S. John 13, v. 21.
30	Fr.	S. Andrew.—Fast.	Num. 10, v. 29.	S. John 1, 29-43.	Isa. 55.	S. John 12, 20-42.

* THANKSGIVING-DAY, unless some other day be appointed by the Civil Authority. SPECIAL SENTENCES: Psalm instead of the Venite. One of the selections or some other portion of the Psalms, and which may be said or sung. The Lessons, Deut. 8; I. Thess. 5, 12-24. SPECIAL THANKSGIVING after the General Thanksgiving. SPECIAL COLLECT, EPISTLE AND GOSPEL.

† The Collect, Epistle and Gospel and Lessons for one of the Sundays after the Epiphany shall be taken.

‡ The Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity shall be used.

DECEMBER, 1888.

M.	W	FEASTS AND FASTS.	MORNING LESSONS		EVENING LESSONS	
1	Sa.		Isa. 18.	I Peter 4.	Isa. 19, 1-18.	S. John 14.
2	Sun.	1st in Advent.*	Isa. 1, 1-28.	S. Luke 1, 1-26.	Isa. 2.	Rev. 1.
3	Mo.	General Examinations begin.	Isa. 22, 1-15.	II Peter 1.	Isa. 22, v. 15.	S. John 16, 1-16.
4	Tu.		Isa. 23.	II Peter 2.	Isa. 24.	S. John 16, v. 16.
5	We.		Isa. 25.	II Peter 3.	Isa. 26.	S. John 17.
6	Th.		Isa. 27.	I John 1.	Isa. 28, 1-14.	S. John 18, 1-28.
7	Fr.		Isa. 28, v. 14.	I John 2.	Isa. 29.	S. John 18 v. 28.
8	Sa.		Isa. 30, 1-18.	I John 3.	Isa. 30, v. 18.	S. John 19, 1-25.
9	Sun.	2d in Advent.	Isa. 5, 1-25.	S. Luke 1, 26-57.	Isa. 24.	Rev. 2.
10	Mo.		Isa. 33.	I John 5.	Isa. 34.	S. John 20, 1-19.
11	Tu.		Isa. 35.	II John.	Isa. 40.	S. John 20, v. 19.
12	We.		Isa. 41, 1-17.	III John.	Isa. 41, v. 17.	S. John 21, 1-15.
13	Th.		Isa. 42, 1-17.	Jude.	Isa. 42, v. 17 & 43, 1-8.	S. John 21, v. 15.
14	Fr.	Fast	Isa. 43, v. 8.	Rev. 1.	Isa. 44, 1-21.	Rev. 2, 1-18.
15	Sa.		Isa. 44, v. 21, & 45, 1-8.	Rev. 2, v. 18 & 3, 1-7.	Isa. 45, v. 8.	Rev. 3, v. 7.
16	Sun.	3d in Advent,†	Isa. 25.	S. Luke 1, 1-57.	Isa. 28, 1-23.	Rev. 3.
17	Mo.		Isa. 48.	Rev. 6.	Isa. 49, 1-13.	Rev. 7.
18	Tu.		Isa. 49, v. 13.	Rev. 8.	Isa. 50.	Rev. 9.
19	We.	Ember Day Fast.	Jere. 23, 1-16.	S. John 1, v. 29.	Jere. 23, v. 16.	Eph. 4, 1-17.
20	Th.	Trinity Term ends.	Isa. 52, v. 13 & 53.	Rev. 12.	Isa. 54.	Rev. 13.
21	Fr.	Ember Day Fast.	Jere. 26, 1-20.	S. John 5, v. 33.	Malachi 2.	I Thessa 5.
22	Sa.	Ember Day Fast.	II Kings 6, 8-24.	S. Mark 16, v. 9.	II Kings 7.	S. John 14, 1-15.
			Mal. 3, 1-13.	S. Luke 12, 35-49.	Mal. 3, v. 13 & 4.	II Tim. 1.
23	Sun.	4th in Advent.	Isa. 30, 1-22.	S. Luke 3, 1-23.	Isa. 32.	Rev. 22.
24	Mo.		Isa. 59.	Rev. 18.	Isa. 60.	Rev. 19, 1-11.
25	Tu.	Christmas Day :	Isa. 9, 1-8.	S. Luke 2, 1-15.	Isa. 7, 10-17.	Titus 2, v. 11 & 3, 1-9.
26	We.	S. Stephen.	Gen. 4, 1-17.	Acts 6 & 7, 1-17.	II Chr. 24, 15-26.	Acts 7, 17-55.
27	Th.	S. John Evangelist.	Exod. 33, v. 7.	S. John 13, 21-36.	Isa. 6.	II John.
28	Fr.	The Innocents.	Jere. 31, 1-18.	S. Matt 18, 1-15.	Isa. 49, v. 13.	S. Mark 10, 13-28.
29	Sa.		Isa. 61.	Rev. 19, v. 11.	Isa. 62.	Rev. 20.
30	Sun.	1st after Christmas.	Isa. 35.	S. Luke 2, v. 25.	Isa. 40.	Heb. 2.
31	Mo.		Isa. 65.	Rev. 22, 1-8.	Isa. 66.	Rev. 22, v. 8.

*The Collect for the first Sunday in Advent is to be repeated every day with the other collects in Advent until Christmas Day.

† EMBER WEEK.—One of the two prayers, "For those who are to be admitted into Holy Orders" to be used.

‡ CHRISTMAS DAY.—Proper Psalms, A. M., 119, 45, 80; P. M., 80, 110, 132. Proper Preface in the Communion Service, and on seven days after.

¶ Collection for Domestic Missions.

Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem.

MOON'S PHASES.					THE SUN.							
	D	Chicago	Washington	Charleston	Days.	Chicago		Washington		Charleston		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	
Last Quarter	7	9 20 Even	10 2 Even	9 50 Even	1	7 8	4 30	7 0	4 39	6 46	4 53	
New Moon..	14	1 31 Even	2 13 Even	2 1 Even	9	7 16	4 30	7 7	4 38	6 52	4 53	
1st Quarter..	22	1 11 morn	1 53 morn	1 41 morn	17	7 22	4 31	7 13	4 40	6 58	4 55	
Full Moon...	30	2 24 morn	3 6 morn	2 54 morn	25	7 26	4 35	7 17	4 44	7 2	4 59	

JANUARY—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Last Quarter	5	5 54 morn	6 36 morn	6 28 morn	1	7 28	4 40	7 19	4 49	7 4	5 4	
New Moon..	12	2 48 morn	3 30 morn	3 22 morn	9	7 27	4 47	7 19	4 56	7 4	5 10	
1st Quarter..	20	10 59 Even	11 41 Even	11 33 Even	17	7 25	4 56	7 17	5 4	7 3	5 18	
Full Moon...	28	5 29 Even	6 11 Even	6 3 Even	25	7 20	5 5	7 12	5 13	7 9	5 25	

FEBRUARY—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Last Quarter	4	1 36 Even	2 18 Even	2 10 Even	1	7 13	5 15	7 7	5 21	6 56	5 31	
New Moon..	11	6 2 Even	6 44 Even	6 36 Even	9	7 4	5 25	6 59	5 30	6 50	5 39	
1st Quarter..	19	8 9 Even	8 51 Even	8 43 Even	17	6 54	5 35	6 49	5 39	6 42	5 46	
Full Moon...	26	6 7 morn	6 49 morn	6 41 morn	25	6 42	5 45	6 39	5 48	6 33	5 53	

MARCH—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Last Quarter	4	9 36 Even	10 18 Even	10 10 Even	1	6 34	5 51	6 32	5 53	6 28	5 57	
New Moon..	11	10 31 morn	11 13 morn	11 5 morn	9	6 21	6 0	6 20	6 1	6 18	6 4	
1st Quarter..	20	2 53 Even	3 35 Even	3 27 Even	17	6 7	6 9	6 7	6 9	6 7	6 9	
Full Moon...	27	4 17 Even	4 59 Even	4 51 Even	25	5 54	6 18	5 55	6 17	5 56	6 15	

APRIL—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Last Quarter	2	6 51 morn	7 33 morn	7 25 morn	1	5 42	6 26	5 44	6 24	5 47	6 20	
New Moon..	10	3 13 morn	4 0 morn	3 52 morn	9	5 28	6 34	5 32	6 31	5 37	6 26	
1st Quarter..	18	6 2 morn	6 44 morn	6 36 morn	17	5 16	6 43	5 20	6 39	5 27	6 32	
Full Moon...	25	0 32 morn	1 14 morn	1 6 morn	25	5 3	6 52	5 9	6 47	5 18	6 38	

MAY—1888

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Last Quarter	2	5 57 Even	6 39 Even	6 31 Even	1	4 55	6 58	5 1	6 53	5 12	6 42	
New Moon..	10	7 33 Even	8 15 Even	8 7 Even	9	4 45	7 7	4 52	7 0	5 4	6 48	
1st Quarter..	18	5 15 Even	5 57 Even	5 49 Even	17	4 37	7 15	4 45	7 7	4 58	6 54	
Full Moon...	24	7 50 morn	8 32 morn	8 24 morn	25	4 31	7 23	4 39	7 14	4 54	6 59	
Last Quarter	31	7 3 morn	7 45 morn	7 37 morn								

JUNE—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
New Moon..	8	10 44 morn	11 26 morn	11 18 morn	1	4 27	7 29	4 36	7 19	4 51	7 4	
1st Quarter..	16	3 0 morn	1 42 morn	1 34 morn	9	4 24	7 34	4 34	7 24	4 50	7 8	
Full Moon...	23	3 17 Even	3 59 Even	3 51 Even	17	4 24	7 37	4 34	7 28	4 50	7 11	
Last Quarter	30	10 2 Even	10 44 Even	10 36 Even	25	4 26	7 39	4 35	7 29	4 52	7 13	

MOON'S PHASES.				THE SUN.							
	D	Chicago	Washington	Charleston	Days.	Chicago		Washington		Charleston	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
New Moon..	8	0 26 morn	1 8 morn	1 0 morn	1	4 29	7 39	4 38	7 29	4 54	7 13
1st Quarter..	15	6 22 morn	7 4 morn	6 56 morn	8	4 34	7 36	4 43	7 27	4 58	7 12
Full Moon..	22	11 57 Even	0 37 Even	0 29 morn	15	4 40	7 32	4 49	7 23	5 3	7 9
Last Quarter	30	2 39 Even	3 21 Even	3 13 Even	23	4 47	7 25	4 55	7 18	5 8	7 4

AUGUST—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon..	7	0 31 Even	1 13 Even	1 5 Even	1	4 54	7 18	5 1	7 11	5 13	6 59
1st Quarter..	13	10 54 morn	11 30 morn	11 28 morn	9	5 2	7 8	5 8	7 2	5 19	6 50
Full Moon..	20	10 30 morn	11 12 morn	11 4 morn	17	5 10	6 57	5 15	6 52	5 24	6 43
Last Quarter	28	8 28 morn	9 10 morn	9 2 morn	25	5 19	6 45	5 23	6 41	5 30	6 34

SEPTEMBER—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon..	5	11 6 Even	11 48 Even	11 40 Even	1	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 34	6 25
1st Quarter..	12	4 10 Even	4 52 Even	4 44 Even	9	5 34	6 20	5 36	6 19	5 40	6 14
Full Moon..	19	11 34 Even	0 16 morn	0 8 morn	17	5 42	6 6	5 43	6 5	5 45	6 8
Last Quarter	27	2 40 morn	3 22 morn	3 24 morn	25	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 52	5 50	5 53

OCTOBER—1888.

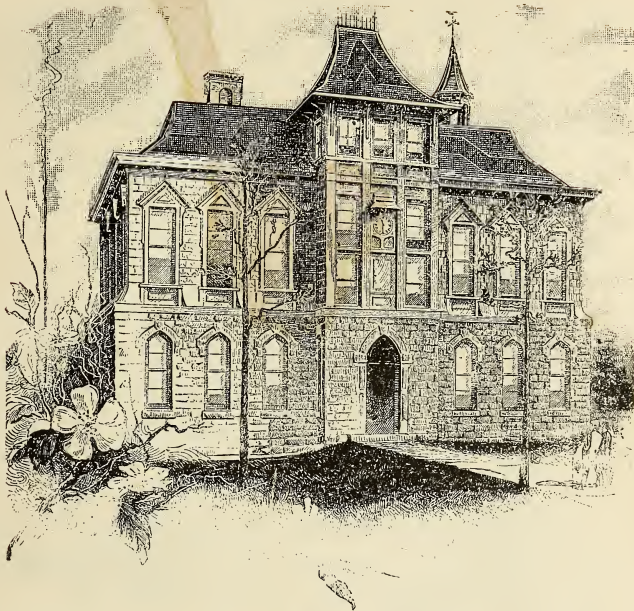
	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon..	4	8 44 morn	9 26 morn	9 18 morn	1	5 57	5 42	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45
1st Quarter..	11	11 39 Even	0 21 morn	0 13 morn	9	6 6	5 28	6 4	5 30	6 0	5 34
Full Moon..	19	3 19 Even	4 1 Even	3 53 Even	17	6 15	5 16	6 12	5 19	6 6	5 24
Last Quarter	27	8 6 Even	8 48 Even	8 49 Even	25	6 24	5 4	6 20	5 8	6 13	5 13

NOVEMBER—1888.

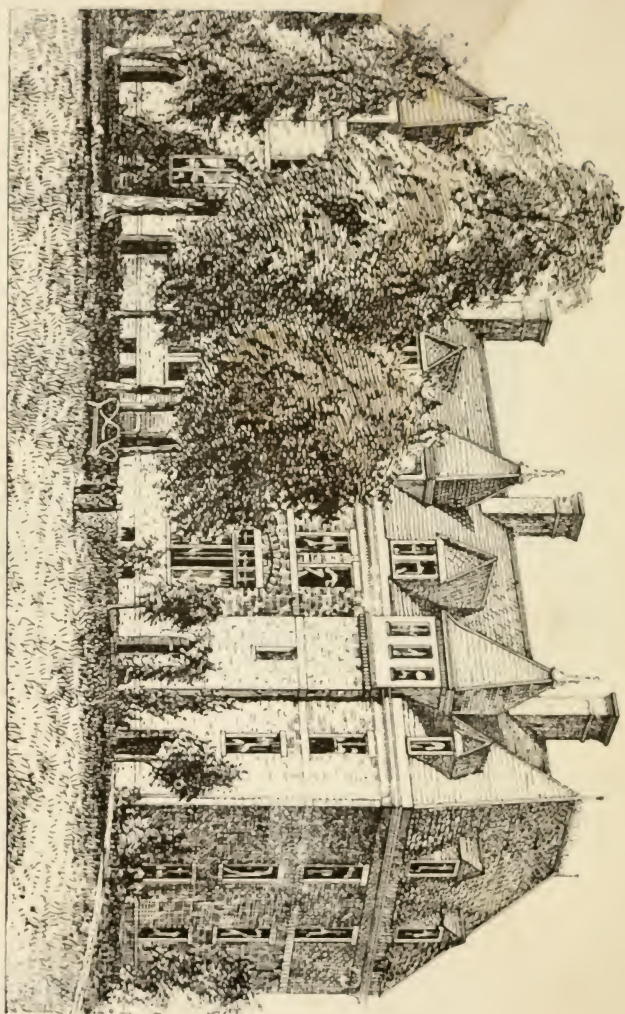
	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon..	3	6 12 Even	6 54 Even	6 46 Even	1	6 33	4 54	6 28	4 59	6 19	5 9
1st Quarter..	9	10 26 morn	11 8 morn	11 0 morn	9	6 43	4 45	6 37	4 51	6 26	5 2
Full Moon..	17	9 26 morn	10 8 morn	10 0 morn	17	6 53	4 38	6 46	4 45	6 33	4 57
Last Quarter	25	11 30 morn	0 12 Even	0 4 Even	25	7 2	4 33	6 54	4 41	6 41	4 54

DECEMBER—1888.

	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon..	2	4 15 morn	4 57 morn	4 49 morn	1	7 9	4 30	7 0	4 39	6 46	4 53
1st Quarter..	9	0 56 morn	1 38 morn	1 30 morn	9	7 17	4 29	7 7	4 39	6 52	4 54
Full Moon..	17	4 51 morn	5 33 morn	5 25 morn	17	7 23	4 31	7 13	4 40	6 58	4 56
Last Quarter	25	0 10 morn	0 52 morn	0 44 morn	25	7 29	4 33	7 17	4 44	7 2	4 59



THOMPSON HALL.



S. LUKE'S HALL, THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The University of the South.

For a fuller account of the University, persons interested are invited to write the Vice-Chancellor for special pamphlets.

THE CALENDAR--1888.

February 15.....	Ash Wednesday.
March 15	Lent Term begins.
March 25	Theological Department opens.
March 25	Palm Sunday.
March 30	Good Friday.
April 1.....	Easter Day.
April 2.....	Recess.
May 10.....	Ascension Day—Recess.
May 20.....	Whitsun-Day.
May 21.....	Recess.
May 27.....	Trinity Sunday.
July 4.....	Recess.
July 16.....	General Examinations begin.
July 26.....	Board of Trustees meets.
August 2	Commencement Day.
August 2	Trinity Term begins.
August 3	Three Days' Recess.
August 9	Academic Department opens.
August 24	Theological Department opens.
September 18	Foundation Day.
October 18.....	St. Luke's Day.
November 29	Thanksgiving Day.
December 2	Advent Sunday.
December 6	General Examinations begin.
December 20.....	Trinity Term ends.

The Scholastic year begins with the Trinity Term.

The Fasts and Festivals of the Church are duly observed.

A special Calendar is issued for the Commencement Ceremonies and Exercises (July 26—August 2.)

The University.

I. HISTORY AND LOCATION.

The University of the South, chartered in 1858, was founded as an institution of higher Christian Education for the Church in the South and Southwest.

The plan of its organization was the result of a careful study of the educational systems of the leading institutions of Europe and America, and the selection of those features in harmony with the requirements of the age and country. The civil war delayed the opening of the University, and swept away all its endowments save its domain of 10,000 acres.

Owing to the liberality of English Churchmen, sufficient funds were raised to open the Grammar School in 1868. The Academic and Theological Departments were soon after established, and these constitute the present University.

Since 1870 the growth has been rapid, and by maintaining the highest standards of scholarship and character as essential to membership, it has gained a wide reputation.

In selecting a site for the University, the Trustees had in view these requisites :

1. A place central and accessible to the various dioceses united in its support.
2. A section free from the malaria of the South and the pulmonary diseases of the

North, where students could pursue their studies unhindered by disease. 3. A location where the University should build up its own society and surroundings, excluding inharmonious elements, and exempting its students from the temptations of city life.

Sewanee, the seat of the University, is reached by the Tracy City branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, at a distance of eight miles from Cowan. Perhaps a more definite idea of the exact location of the University may be given to those who are not acquainted with it by saying that the great tunnel on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway passes nearly under the University domain—eighty-seven miles south of Nashville by rail, twenty-five miles north of Stevenson, and sixty-five miles from Chattanooga.

The Post-office address is "SEWANEE, TENN." There is a money order and telegraph office at the station.

As it is about midway between the Ohio River and the Gulf, the Atlantic and the Mississippi, this entire region, with much beyond, is tributary to the University.

Concerning the healthfulness of the place, the "Report of the Tennessee State Board of Health," 1884, says: "The Cumberland Mountain Plateau peculiarly abounds in resorts which possess to the full every essential that nature is asked to supply. We name one, by way of illustration—Sewanee—which, as a type of health resorts fulfils all the requirements of the tourist, the invalid and the seeker of rest and cool enjoyable surroundings. Here, right at the edge of the Mountain, and in the native woods, is the University of the South, with its classic halls, its grounds and walks and cottages, altogether a delightful health giving village, with a people whose refinement and courtesy make the visitor at

home and attune him to enjoy to the utmost the pure air and grand scenery of the Mountain's margin."

II. ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The University of the South is under the sole and perpetual direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church, represented by a Board of Trustees.

The administrative head of the University is the VICE-CHANCELLOR. The educational interests of the University are controlled by the Hebdomadal Board, composed of the Professors, with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman.

The general duties of Discipline and Police are entrusted to the Proctor. He is assisted by such students as, from their good conduct and gentlemanly bearing, are thought competent by the Vice-Chancellor. The discipline observed is directed chiefly to the maintenance of that good order and quiet necessary to study. Restraints are gradually removed and privileges gradually extended, according to the general standing of the student. Regular attention to all stated duties is absolutely required.

III. GENERAL CONDUCT.

INQUIRY AND ENTRY.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Telfair Hodgson, D. D., Sewanee, Tenn. Information must be given in advance of intention to enter sons and wards, and a certificate of a good character from a reponsible person is necessary.

DEPARTMENTS.

Two Departments are at present in operation—the Academic and the Theological. These are the outgrowth of a fully equipped and well organized Grammar School,

which is still regarded as a competent feeder to the high culture of the undergraduate department. Certain details of conduct peculiar to each department will be found under their respective heads.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

The scholastic year consists of two terms of twenty weeks each, commencing respectively in August and March.

The vacation of twelve weeks commences in December and ends in March.

Commencement Day is the first Thursday in August, and Terms are dated from this point. In 1888, Commencement Day is August 2d.

LIBRARY, SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

A good library of about twenty-two thousand volumes has been already secured, and is open to students at appointed hours. There are two Literary Societies—the Sigma Epsilon, and Pi Omega.

The Homiletic Society and the Bishop Boone Missionary Association belong to the Theological Department.

The A. T. Ω., Σ. A. E., K. Σ., Φ. Δ. Θ., Δ. T. Δ. and K. A. Fraternities have each a chapter at the University. Physical exercises are encouraged; there are two Base-ball Clubs, several Tennis Clubs, and a Foot-ball Club.

An Athletic Association has been organized for the purpose of encouraging field sports. There are two contests per annum, and medals are given as prizes.

HONORS.

The honors of the University consist of Prizes, Medals, Certificates, Diplomas and Degrees.

PRIZES.

Prizes of books are awarded on special examinations, duly announced. Medals are offered annually in Sacred Studies, Elocution, Latin, Greek, French, German and Spanish; the particulars are set forth under the several Schools.

DIPLOMAS.

Diploma of Graduation in any School is awarded to such students as, at the end of the scholastic year, shall have attained a satisfactory standard. But no Diploma may be conferred, in any case, until the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the English language.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates of Proficiency are given in one of its branches where a school embraces several, or where less than a diploma is required for a degree, as, for example, in the degree of B. S., where Latin is prosecuted only through the intermediate class.

DEGREES.

The degrees conferred by the University on its graduates are stated below, with the requirements for each degree. They are adapted to the varied tastes and capacities of students.

The Degree of *Bachelor of Letters* embraces nothing in mathematics beyond the Junior course, and avoids the domain of Science and Natural Philosophy.

The Degree of *Bachelor of Science* embraces only intermediate Latin, omitting Greek entirely, embracing instead a full course of mathematics with Political Science, History, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.

The Degree of *Bachelor of Arts* is adapted to those who have aptitude equally for Science and Letters.

The Degree of *Civil Engineer* is chiefly professional, though it combines in its branches the elements of an elevated practical education.

The Degrees of *Master of Arts*, *Master of Science*, and *Doctor of Philosophy*, are Post-graduate degrees, and the requirements are stated below.

The requirements for Graduation in the several Schools are stated under those Schools.

The Diplomas required for the several degrees are as follows :

Bachelor of Divinity (B. D.):

The conditions are stated under the Theological Department.

Civil Engineer (C. E.):

Bachelor's Diplomas in the following schools:

Civil Engineering, Analytical Physics, French, German or Spanish.

Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.

English Literature (certificate), Moral Science.

Bachelor of Science (B. S.):

Latin (intermediate), Mathematics, English Literature (certificate).

Junior Metaphysics (certificate).

Political Science and History, French, German or Spanish, Moral Science.

Geology and Mineralogy, Analytical Physics, Chemistry.

Bachelor of Letters (B. Lt.):

Greek, Mathematics (Junior), Moral Science.

Latin, Metaphysics, English Literature.

German, French or Spanish, Political Science and History.

Bachelor of Arts (B. A.):

Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Moral Science.

French, German or Spanish, Metaphysics, English Literature.

Chemistry, Analytical Physics.

Master of Arts (M. A.):

In addition to the Bachelor's Diplomas required for the Degree

of B. A., the candidate must exhibit MASTER'S DIPLOMAS in three branches of

Class A. { 1st, Greek; 2nd, Latin; 3rd, Pure Mathematics, or Applied Mathematics;

or the equivalent of these in the following branches of Class B, (any Master's Diploma in Class A being equal to two Master's Diplomas of Class B).

Class B. { 1st, Metaphysics; 2d, French; 3d, German or Spanish; 4th, Moral Science; 5th, Chemistry; 6th, Political Science and History; 7th, Geology and Mineralogy; 8th, Hebrew.

Master of Science (M. S.):

1. Any Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts shall be recommended for the Degree of Master of Science, who shall have devoted to preparation therefor a period of time deemed sufficient by the Scientific Faculty, and who shall have during that time followed a plan of study, approved by the same Faculty; and who finally, by examination at the close of that term, shall prove himself possessed of appropriate general and special knowledge of Physical Science.

2. The *general* knowledge required shall be sound information as to the history, aims, methods and principal results of all the Physical Sciences.

3. The *special* knowledge required shall be of one branch of science, selected by the applicant as his specialty. In this specialty the applicant must have accomplished an original research, the results of which shall be presented in the form of an Inaugural Dissertation; and this dissertation should be of sufficient value to be deemed by the Scientific Faculty worthy of publication.

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.):

The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy has the value of the Degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science combined.

Any Master of Arts of this University, who shall acquire the Degree of Master of Science, shall receive in addition the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Any Master of Science of this University, who shall acquire the Degree of Master of Arts, shall receive in addition the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Degrees of other Universities may be accepted in preparation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy of this University, in

so far as they are *bona fide* equivalents of the Degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science of this University.

Honorary Degrees :

Honorary Degrees are conferred by the Board of Trustees. A register of all Degrees conferred is appended.

EXPENSES.

An estimate of expenses is given under each Department, and a full explanation will be seen at the end of this volume.

The Theological Department.

RESIDENCE AND EXPENSES.

The Theological Department occupies St. Luke's Memorial Hall, containing, besides Chapel and Lecture-rooms, accommodations for thirty-six students. Two students occupy in common a parlor with two bedrooms attached. There is no charge for room-rent or tuition. The expenses of the student for board, washing, fuel and lights do not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars a year. Students furnish their own rooms, and pay to the Bursar five dollars and fifty cents a term for medical attendance and mail carriage. The Janitor's fee is one dollar a month, and is paid to the Bursar.

The scholastic year is the same as that of the other departments of the University. Classes begin in August.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRANCE.

Every candidate for admission must possess the literary qualifications required by "Canon I, sec. iv.," as follows :

"If the postulant desires to be a *Candidate for Priesthood* as well as for the Diaconate, he must lay before the Bishop a satisfactory diploma, or other satisfactory evidence that he is a graduate in arts of some university or college in which the learned languages are duly studied; and if the Bishop be not fully satisfied of the sufficiency of such diploma, he may remit the same for consideration and advice to the Standing Committee of the Diocese. But if the postulant desiring to be a Candidate for the Priesthood be not a graduate as aforesaid, he shall be remitted by the Bishop to the Examiner of Candidates for Priesthood for examination, as

prescribed in the Canon of examination. In a case of emergency, the Bishop may assign any two or more learned Presbyters to hold such examination."

DRESS.

Students are required to wear the scholastic Cap and Gown of the University, with the distinctive badge of this Department.

DIPLOMA.

At the Annual Commencement of the University, a Diploma of Graduation is conferred upon such students as have successfully passed the regular examinations and completed the course.

DEGREE.

The Degree of *Bachelor of Divinity* is for graduates of this Department only, and is intended to promote the highest standard of Theological preparation among its students. It is granted not before one year after graduation, and upon the following conditions :

1st. Sufficient literary qualification, to be determined in each case by the Faculty, the standard being that of the M. A. Degree of this University.

2nd. Such a performance of the regular three years' course of this Department as will come up to a maximum standard to be determined by the several Professors.

3rd. Satisfactory performance of such additional reading and work as may be assigned by the Professors.

4th. The concurrence of the Bishop of the Diocese to which the applicant belongs, after one year of practical work in the Ministry.

5th. Notice of application for the Degree must be given to the Faculty at the beginning of the second year of the regular course.

SOCIETIES.

The *Bishop Boone Missionary Society* was founded on Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1878.

Object.—"To cultivate among its members, and to strive to diffuse in the Church at large, a missionary spirit and zeal, and so, in the truest sense, to promote the cause of Christ. This object it hopes to secure—

"First, by obtaining all possible missionary information by such work as shall be assigned by the rules of the Society.

"Secondly, by corresponding with missionaries of the Church.

"Thirdly, by assisting missionary enterprises.

"Fourth and chiefly, by striving to realize and to teach the identity of the Missionary Spirit with the Spirit of Christ, and by self-consecration to the same."

The *St. Luke's Homiletic and Literary Society*, founded on St. Luke's Day, October 18, 1879.

Object.—"The promotion of personal piety and brotherly love among the Theological students, the cultivation of literary and æsthetic taste, the discussion of homiletic and theological subjects, and of all practical questions bearing upon the Ministry."

SCHEME OF LECTURES IN THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

	MORAL SCIENCE, ETC.	CHURCH POLITY.	SYSTEMATIC DIVINITY.	NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS.	CHURCH HISTORY.	HEBREW AND O. T. EXEGESIS.
Senior Class.		10:15-11. T. & Th.	12:45-1:30. M. W. Fr.	11-12. T. W. Th. Fr.	1:15-2. M. W. F.	12-1. T. & Th.
Intermediate Class.		9:30-10:15. T. & Th.	8:30-9:30. T. Th. & S.	11-12. T. W. Th. Fr.	12:30-1:15. M. W. Fr.	8:30-9:30. M. W. & Fr.
Junior Class.	9-10 T. Th. & S.		12-12:45. M. W. Fr.	11-12. T. W. Th. Fr.	11:30-12:30. M. W. Fr.	10-11. T. W. Th. Fr.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

OLD TESTAMENT LANGUAGE AND INTERPRETATION.

ACTING PROFESSOR DuBOSE.

First Year—The rudiments of the Hebrew Language are taught, and portions of the historical books read.

Second Year—Exegesis is begun, the Messianic passages and portions of the Psalms and Prophets being studied.

Third Year—The same studies continued, and in this as in previous years, lectures are given on various subjects pertaining to Introduction.

Students are required to become familiar with the contents of the Old Testament Scriptures, and in particular with the Sacred History, including the interbiblical period to the coming of our Lord.

Text Books—Hebrew Bible and Lexicon, Tregelles' Heads of Hebrew Grammar, Mitchell's Gesenius Hebrew Grammar.

NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS.

PROFESSOR DuBOSE.

Instruction in this Department is divided into three courses of one year each.

First Year—The Synoptical Gospels are studied in connection with the "Life of Christ."

Second Year—St. John's Gospel and Epistle to the Hebrews are studied.

Third Year—The Epistles of St. Paul are read in connection with a History of the Life and Labors of the Apostle.

Each year's course is accompanied with lectures upon various questions of Introduction, and throughout, weekly written exercises in Exegesis are required of all students.

Text and Reference Books—Westcott & Hort's Greek Testament, Gardiner's Harmony of the Gospels, Winer's Grammar, Robinson's Lexicon of the New Testament, Westcott's History of the

Canon and Introduction to the Gospels, Horne's & Bleek's Introductions, Commentaries of Wordsworth, Alford, Ellicott, Lightfoot, Olshausen, Lange, Meyer, &c.; Lives of Christ by Andrews, Farrar, Geikie, Ellicott, &c.; Lives of St. Paul by Conybeare & Howson, Farrar, &c.; Smith's New Testament History and Bible Dictionary.

SYSTEMATIC DIVINITY.

This school embraces a general view of Religious Belief, a systematic arrangement of Christian doctrine, and a history of the same from Apostolic Times; and especially a defense of the system maintained by the Anglican Communion and the American Branch thereof.

The principal text books are, Browne on the Thirty-nine Articles, Pearson on the Creed, Palmer on the Church, the Holy Scripture.

ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY.

PROFESSOR GAILOR.

This school embraces a study of the Nature, Constitution and Government of the Church as shown in Holy Scripture, and the writings of the Primitive Fathers, with especial reference to the Polity and Law of the Church in the United States.

Text and Reference Books—Potter's Church Government, Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Bilson's Perpetual Government of the Church, Bingham's Christian Antiquities, and Henry's Compendium, Palmer's Treatise on the Church, Field's Book of the Church, Wilson's Church Identified, Haddan's Apostolical Succession, Percival's Apostolical Succession, Courayer on English Ordinations, Kip's Double Witness to the Church, Sadler's Church Doctrine Bible Truth, Chapin's Primitive Church, Hoffman's Law of the Church, Vinton's Manual Commentary on Canon Law, Fulton's Index Canonum, Richey's Churchman's Handbook, Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus (Evans), Constitution and Digest of the Canons, Perry's Hand-Book of General Conventions.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR GAILOR.

The history of the Church is the history of its growth, doctrine, discipline, and worship, and includes a notice of the Jewish History

and preparation of Christianity during the interval between the completion of the Old Testament Canon and the birth of our Lord. It is a continuous life, and, like the biography of an individual, is naturally divided into periods, of which three have been generally recognized—the first ending with Gregory, the Great (590), and the second with the dawn of the Reformation (1517). The study of the third period relates especially to the History of the Church in England and America.

Instruction is given almost entirely by lectures, though Mahan, Robertson and Hardwick are used as texts.

Works for General Reference—Mosheim (Murdock), Gieseler (Davidson), Neander, Dollinger, Robertson's Church History, Dörner's Person of Christ, Hagenbach's History of Doctrines, Jarvis' Introduction and Church of the Redeemed, Landon's Manual of Councils, Stanley's Holy Eastern Church, Hefele's Councils.

On the First Period—Smith's Old and New Testament Histories, Apostolic Fathers (Jacobson's Edition or Wake's Translation), Greek Ecclesiastical Historians, viz., Eusebius, Socrates, Theodoret, Sozomen and Evagrius, Kayes' Tertullian, Fleury (translated by Newman), Mahan's Ecclesiastical History, Wordsworth's Church History, Newman's Historical Sketches, Salmon's Introduction to the N. T.

On the Second Period—Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Hallam's Middle Ages, Milman's Latin Christianity, Neale's Introduction to the History of the Holy Eastern Church and History of the Patriarchate of Alexandria, Bowden's Life of Gregory VII., Ranke's History of the Popes and Reformation, Maitland's Dark Ages, Bryce's Holy Roman Empire, Stephen's and Lawton's Histories of the Church of Scotland.

On the Third Period—Bede, Collier, Fuller, Hook's Lives of the Archbishops, Hardwick's, Fisher's and D'Aubingé's Histories of the Reformation, Churton's Early English Church, Blunt's Reformation of the Church of England (1514–1662), Short's History of the English Church, Hore's Eighteen Centuries of the Church in England, Jennings's Ecclesia Anglicana, Green's History of the English People, Perry's History of the English Church, Dixon's History of the English Reformation, Bishop White's Memoirs, Wilberforce's and Perry's Histories of the American Church, Anderson's History of

the Colonial Church, Francis L. Hawk's Contributions to the History of the American Church.

HOMILETICS AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR CLARKE.

In the Trinity Term the studies of the Junior Class seek to make clear such fundamental questions as, What a Pastor Is? What are His Relations Towards God and Towards Man? What are His Motives, Responsibilities and Helps? What should be the Main Outline of His Continuous and Life-long Course of Study? and What is the Best Method of Preparation of Sermons, whether Unwritten or Written? Distinctly to understand these questions is of highest importance, as well for its influence upon the student's devotedness and zeal, as for the advantage of applying homiletic theory to immediate practice in sermon writing and in preaching during his Seminary life. Hence, these topics are placed at the beginning of the Junior Year, and, that they may be perfectly understood, they are taught in the threefold way of (a) the text book and recitations; (b), printed lectures selected by the Professor and read by the students in turn; and (c), the instructions of the Professor. Then, throughout the remainder of the three years, this knowledge is made use of, in the writing of sermons, and in extemporaneous speaking, for which the Homiletical Society of St. Luke's Hall and the Literary Societies of the University furnish the opportunity, at least once in every week.

In the Senior Year, the studies are upon the Administration of the Sacraments, the performance of the occasional offices of the Book of Common Prayer, and the practical detail of pastoral duty. Much attention is given to the reading of the Service, and in particular, to an accurate and intelligent reading of the Lessons from Holy Scripture. The regular course of study in this Department is supplemented by the able and instructive lectures of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Louisiana.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

Homiletics.—Thoughts on Preaching, Alexander; De Doctrina Christiana, St. Augustine; Post Mediaeval Preachers, Baring-Gould; The Art of Extempore Speaking, Baintain; Yale Lectures, Beecher; Preparation and Delivery of Sermons, Broadus; Lectures on Preaching, Brooks; Campbell's Lectures on Pulpit Elo-

quence; Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; The Preacher's Counsellor, Coquerel; The Christian Ministry, Crosby; Sacred Rhetoric, Dabney; Lectures on Preaching, Dale; Homiletic and Pastoral Lectures, Ellicott; Dialogues on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, Fenelon; On Preaching and on Popular Education, Graham; Thoughts on the Composition and Delivery of a Sermon, Gregory; Ecclesiastes Anglicanus, Gresley; Lectures on Successful Preaching, Hall, Cuyler and Beecher; God's Word through Preaching, John Hall; Lamps, Pitchers, etc., Hood; Homiletics, Hoppin; An Earnest Ministry, James; Treatise on Homiletics, Kidder; Lay Suggestions on Modern Preaching, London, 1367; The Student and Preacher, Mather; The Principles of Eloquence, Maury; Thoughts on Preaching, Rev. Daniel Moore; Lectures on Preaching, Moore, Marston and Bayley; Christian Oratory, Moule; The Clergy and the Pulpit, Mullois; Mediæval Preachers and Preaching, Neale; Composition and Delivery of a Sermon, Osterwald; Ad Clerum, Parker; Art of Prophesying, Perkins; Lectures on Preaching, Phelps; Lectures on Homiletics, Porter; Pulpit Table-Talk, Ramsey; Sacred Rhetoric, Ripley; The London Pulpit, Ritchie; Lectures on Preaching, Simpson; Aids to Preaching and Hearing, Skinner; Lectures to My Students, and Commenting and Commentaries, Spurgeon; Preaching without Notes, Storrs; The Preacher's Manual, Sturdevant; Apostolical Preaching and Ministerial Duty, Sumner; The Model Preacher, Rev. Wm. Taylor; The Ministry of the Word, Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D.; Preaching, Vaux; Homiletics, Vinet; Hints on Extemporaneous Preaching, Ware; Ecclesiastes, or the Gift of Preaching, Wilkins; The Preacher, Zeigler; On Extemporary Preaching, Zincke.

Pastoral Theology.—Ministerial Duties, Bather; The Reformed Pastor, Baxter; The Pastor, Bedell; The Church and the School, Bellairs; Directorium Pastorale, Blunt; The Christian Ministry, Bridges; Treatise on the Pastoral Office, Burgon; The Pastoral Care, Burnett; Butler's Charge to His Clergy, A. D. 1751; Concerning the Priesthood, St. Chrysostom; Bp. G. W. Doane's Works, Vol. II.; The Pastor, Harvey; A Priest to the Temple, Herbert; Priest and Parish, Jones; The Christian Pastorate, Kidder; Lectures on Clerical Manners and Habits, Miller; The Pastoral Office, Oxenden; The Clergyman's Companion, and Charges and Sermon to the Clergy of Carlisle, Paley; The Preacher and

Pastor, Parks; Pastoral Letters of the House of Bishops, Reprint, 1808-1884; Bishop Simon Patrick's Works, Vol. III.; Abp. Thomas Secker's Charges to His Clergy; Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, Shedd; Nature and End of the Sacred Office, Smith; Clerus Domini, Visitation of the Sick and Rules and Advices to the Clergy, Bp. Jeremy Taylor; Pastoralia, Thompson; Pastoral Theology, Vinet; The Ministry of the Gospel, Wayland; Ordination Addresses, Wilberforce.

LITURGICS.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

Keeling's Liturgiæ Britannicæ; Blunt's Annotated Book of Common Prayer; The Prayer Book Interleaved; Proctor's History and Rationale of the Prayer Book; Blackney's History and Interpretation of the Book of Common Prayer; Cardwell's History of Conferences; Cardwell's Documentary Annals; Cosin's Notes and Collections on the Prayer Book, Anglo-Catholic Library, Vol. V.; Scudamore's Notitia Eucharistica; Freeman's Principles of Divine Service, two volumes; Freeman's Rites and Ritual; Pinnock's Laws and Usages of the Church, six volumes; Palmer's Origines Liturgicæ, two volumes; Bingham's Antiquities, books XIII., XIV., XV.; Pelliccia's Polity of the Christian Church; Maskell's Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England; Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia, three volumes; The Sarum Missal, English Translation, published by the Church Press Company, London; The Psalter, or Seven Hours of Sarum, translated by J. D. Chambers; The Day, Hours and Night Offices of the Church of England, being a translation of the Sarum Breviary; Neale's Essays on Liturgiology; Neale's Introduction to the History of the Holy Eastern Church; Hammond's Liturgies, Eastern and Western; Translation of the Primitive Liturgies, by Neale and Littledale; Littledale's Translation of the Offices of the Eastern Church; Durandus' Rationale Divinorum Officiorum; Jebb's Choral Service; Dyce's Common Prayer with Plain Tune.

Summer School of Greek.

The Summer School of Greek was conducted by Prof. B. L. GILDERSLEEVE, of the Johns Hopkins University, who gave the following courses of lectures:

In public, on Aristophanes and his Times. Ten lectures.

I. Geography of Greece in Aristophanes.

II. Value of Aristophanes as a source of history.

III. Early history of Greece in Aristophanes.

IV. Preparation for the Peloponnesian war.

V—VIII. The Peloponnesian war, with outlines of the different comedies and illustrative readings.

IX. Social studies in Aristophanes.

X. Wit and humor of Aristophanes.

Before a special class:—Thucydides' story of Plataea (Thucydides II, 2—6., 71—78; III, 21—24, 52—68.) Ten lectures.

Outlines of Hermeneutics. Ten lectures.

The University has succeeded in securing the services of Prof. Gildersleeve for this the third year. Several Professors from other institutions have been attracted here by this eminent scholar, and it is to be hoped that this course, which has proved to be a source of pleasure and instruction to so many, may become a permanent one.

A special bulletin, giving full particulars for 1887, will be sent, upon application to the Vice-Chancellor, and announcements for the future will be duly made.

SPECIAL LECTURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY FOR 1888.

A series of public lectures on Ecclesiastical History will be delivered in St. Luke's Hall, July 1888, by the Rt. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi.

The Academic Department.

DISCIPLINE, GRADE AND COSTUME.

In the Academic Department, the Scholastic Cap and Gown (the wearers of which are known as "Gownsmen") with the immunities they carry, are reserved for those students who in age, character and attainments show themselves to be real UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

The other Academic students (called "Juniors") and the pupils of the Grammar School, with volunteer Gownsmen, are organized into a Battalion, which drills at such hours as do not interfere with study.

The Battalion dresses in a neat and durable uniform of gray cloth, which may be worn at all times, but is required only at drill and on Sunday. While military drill is thus provided by the Board of Trustees, the discipline of the University is, as directed by the Statutes, wholly Proctorial.

INSTRUCTION AND GRADUATION.

Students, with the advice of the Professors, elect such Schools as best meet the ends they have in view ; but they must take at least three schools, unless properly excused.

The conditions of entrance and the requirements for the Diplomas necessary to the various Degrees are stated under each School. Special students are admitted under proper restrictions.

SERVICES, ETC.

There are daily Morning and Evening Services in the University Chapel. On Sunday there is a sermon at Morning Prayer. Students are required to attend Morning Prayer during the week, and Evening Prayer also on Sunday. These services are brief, and with the full choir are made very attractive. The character of the services is especially controlled by the Bishops of the Board of Trustees. Instruction upon Sacred Subjects is given to students in all stages of their course.

EXPENSES.

The entire expenses of a student need not exceed an average of \$360 per annum. Details will be found at the end of this volume.

SCHEDULE OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES—TRINITY TERM.

HOURS	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
8 ³⁰ -9.	Botany. Amer. Letters.	Int. French. Ancient Art.	Botany. Amer. Letters.	Int. French. Ancient Art.	Botany. Amer. Letters.	Int. French. Ancient Art.
9-10.	Jun. Geometry. Sen. Latin. Jun. German. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Int. Latin. Moral Science. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Sen. Latin. Jun. German. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Int. Latin. Moral Science. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Sen. Latin. Jun. German. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Int. Latin. Moral Science. Engineering.
10-11.	Pol. Economy. Sen. German. Int. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Mechanics.	History. Jun. Spanish. Sen. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Astronomy.	Pol. Economy. Sen. German. Int. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Mechanics.	History. Jun. Spanish. Sen. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Astronomy.	Pol. Economy. Sen. German. Int. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Mechanics.	History. Jun. Spanish. Sen. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Astronomy.
11-12.	Sen. Metaphysics Jun. Greek. Des. Geometry. Int. German.	Com. Law. Jun. Greek. Des. Geometry. Sen. French.	Sen. Metaphysics Jun. Greek. Des. Geometry. Int. German.	Com. Law. Jun. Greek. Des. Geometry. Sen. French.	Sen. Metaphysics Jun. Greek. Des. Geometry. Int. German.	Com. Law. Jun. Greek. Des. Geometry. Sen. French.
12-1.	Inorganic Chem. Jun. Latin. Anal. Geometry. Sen. Spanish.	Jun. Metaphysics Jun. Latin. Anal. Geometry.	Inorganic Chem. Jun. Latin. Anal. Geometry. Sen. Spanish.	Jun. Metaphysics Jun. Latin. Anal. Geometry.	Inorganic Chem. Jun. Latin. Anal. Geometry. Sen. Spanish.	Jun. Metaphysics Jun. Latin. Anal. Geometry.
1-2.	Geology. Eng. Literature. Ac. and Opt.	Jun. French. Eng. Language. Ac. and Opt.	Geology. Eng. Literature. Ac. and Opt.	Jun. French. Eng. Language. Ac. and Opt.	Geology. Eng. Literature. Ac. and Opt.	Jun. French. Eng. Language. Ac. and Opt.
3-6.	Quan. Analysis. Qual. Analysis.		Quan. Analysis. Qual. Analysis.		Quan. Analysis. Qual. Analysis.	

SCHEDULE OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES—LENT TERM.

HOURS	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -9.	Botany.	Int. French. Christian Art.	Botany.	Int. French. Christian Art.	Botany.	Int. French. Christian Art.
9-10.	Jun. Geometry. Sen. Latin. Jun. German. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Int. Latin. Moral Science. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Sen. Latin. Jun. German. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Int. Latin. Moral Science. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry, Sen Latin. Jun. German. Engineering.	Jun. Geometry. Int. Latin. Moral Science. Engineering.
10-11.	Pol. Science. Sen. German. Int. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Mechanics.	History. Jun. Spanish. Sen. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Astronomy.	Pol. Science. Sen. German. Int. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Mechanics.	History. Jun. Spanish. Sen. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Astronomy.	Pol. Science. Sen. German. Int. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Mechanics.	History. Jun. Spanish. Sen. Greek. Jun. Trigonom. Astronomy.
11-12	Sen. Metaphysics Jun. Greek. Int. Algebra. Int. German.	Com. Law. Jun. Greek. Int. Algebra. Sen. French.	Sen. Metaphysics Jun. Greek. Int. Algebra. Int. German.	Com. Law. Jun. Greek. Int. Algebra. Sen. French.	Sen. Metaphysics Jun. Greek. Int. Algebra. Int. German.	Com. Law. Jun. Greek. Int. Algebra. Sen. French.
12-1.	Chem. Physics. Jun. Latin. Calculus. Sen. Spanish.	Mineralogy. Jun. Latin. Calculus. Jun. Metaphysics	Chem. Physics. Jun. Latin. Calculus. Sen. Spanish.	Mineralogy. Jun. Latin. Calculus. Jun. Metaphysics	Chem. Physics. Jun. Latin. Calculus. Sen. Spanish.	Mineralogy. Jun. Latin. Calculus. Jun. Metaphysics
1-2.	Eng. Literature. Ac. and Opt. Organic Chem.	Jun. French. Rhetoric. Ac. and Opt. Organic Chem.	Eng. Literature. Rhetoric. Ac. and Opt. Organic Chem.	Jun. French. Rhetoric. Ac. and Opt. Organic Chem.	Eng. Literature.	Jun. French. Rhetoric. Ac. and Opt. Organic Chem.
3-6.	Quan. Analysis. Qual. Analysis.		Quan. Analysis. Qual. Analysis.		Quan. Analysis. Qual. Analysis.	

THE SCHOOLS.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR WIGGINS.

In Latin, candidates for the B. A. Degree are required to take three years of class work, with special courses of parallel private reading. The aim will be to give each student as wide a range of reading as possible in the literature of the different periods. Special attention will be paid to Latin composition, to reading Latin at sight, and to understanding Latin when read aloud.

If any student is unable to take the course of parallel reading, he may take additional courses of class work.

In Greek, candidates for the B. A. Degree are required to take three years of class work, with special courses of parallel private reading. The aim will be to give each student as wide a range of reading as possible in the literature of the different periods. Special attention will be paid to Greek composition, to reading Greek at sight, and to understanding Greek when read aloud.

If any student is unable to take the course of parallel reading, he may take additional courses of class work.

The following courses are offered for 1887-8 :

The work provided for subsequent years will be arranged on a similar scheme, although the authors will vary.

LATIN.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—1. Livy, Books XXI. and XXII.

Private reading—Pliny, Select Letters.

2. Grammatical Forms, treated from the comparative standpoint.

3. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.

4. Prose composition.

- Second Term.*—1. Cicero, Cato Major, and Laelius.
 Private reading—Ovid, *Metamorphoses*.
 2. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.
 3. Prose composition.
 4. Roman History.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

- First Term.*—1. Tacitus, Agricola, Germania.
 Private reading—Martial, select Epigrams.
 2. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.
 3. Prose composition.
 4. Roman Literature.
- Second Term.*—1. Horace, select Odes and Epodes, *Carmen Saeculare*.
 Private reading—Catullus, select Odes.
 2. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.
 3. Prose composition.
 4. Prosody and Metres.

SENIOR CLASS.

- First Term.*—1. Juvenal, Select Satires, Persius.
 Private reading—Terence, *Andria*, *Adelphæ*.
 2. Syntax, the Paratactic Sentence, with an exposition of the fundamental principles of Comparative Philology.
 3. Prose composition.
 4. Roman Literature and Antiquities.
- Second Term.*—1. Plautus, *Aulularia*, *Mostellaria*.
 Private reading—Lucretius, *de Rerum Natura*.
 2. Syntax, the Hypotactic Sentence, with an exposition of the fundamental principles of Comparative Philology.
 3. Prose composition.
 4. Reading at sight.

For text or reference the following authorities are used:

Grammars—Gildersleeve, Allen and Greenough, Roby, Fischer
 Madvig.

Histories—Creighton, Merivale, Mommsen.

Literature—Farrar, Cruttwell, Teuffel.

Geography—Ginn and Heath's Classical Atlas.

Composition.—Gildersleeve, Bennett, Potts, Nixon,

Lexicography—Harper, Riddle and Arnold.

GREEK.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term—1. Xenophon, *Oeconomicus*.

Private reading—Demosthenes, in Philippum.

2. Grammatical Forms, treated from the comparative standpoint. Accentuation.

3. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.

4. Prose composition.

Second Term—1. Lysias, select orations.

Private reading—Plato, *Apology*, *Crito*.

2. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.

3. Prose composition.

4. Greek History.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

First Term—1. Herodotus, Keep's selections.

Private reading—Isocrates, *Panegyricus*.

2. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.

3. Prose composition.

4. Greek Literature.

Second Term—1. Homer, *Odyssey*, ix—xii.

Private reading—Euripides, *Alcestis*.

2. Syntax, by lectures and recitation.

3. Prose composition.

4. Prosody and Metres.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term—1. Thucydides, vii.

Private reading—Lucian.

2. Syntax, the Paratactic Sentence, with an exposition of the fundamental principles of comparative Philology.

3. Prose composition.

4. Greek Literature and Antiquities.

Second Term—1. *Æschylus, Prometheus Vincit*.

Private reading—*Sophocles, Oedipus Rex*.

2. Syntax, the Hypotactic Sentence, with an exposition of the fundamental principles of Comparative Philology.

3. Prose composition.

4. Reading at sight.

For text or reference the following authorities are used :

Grammars—Goodwin, Curtius, Kühner, Hadley, Krüger.

Histories—Cox, Fyffe, Curtius, Grote.

Literatures—Jebb, Jevons, Donaldson.

Geography—Ginn and Heath's Classical Atlas.

Composition—Boise, Sidgwick.

In both languages, Geography, Mythology, etc., are taught incidentally throughout the entire course.

M. A. Diplomas in Latin and Greek are conferred on candidates who have already received the B. A. Diplomas from this University, or some other University of recognized standing, and who in addition shall have spent at least one year in a special course of study. This course will embrace original work in authors duly announced.

The Kentucky Medal for Greek (founded by Bishop Dudley), and the Master's Medal for Latin (founded by Rev. Davis Sessums, M. A.), are awarded annually, and are open to undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts.

The examinations are based upon authors announced a year in advance, and include everything legitimately involved.

The authors for 1888 are :

In Greek, Theocritus.

In Latin, Tacitus.

Prizes of Books are given for the best work done in the Junior and Intermediate Classes of Latin.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR PAGE.

INSTRUCTOR GUTHRIE.

This School regularly comprises—

I. French, its Literature, and the History of France.

II. German, its Literature, and the History of Germany.

III. Spanish, its Literature, and the History of Spain.

For the Degree of B. A. a course of three years in one of the three is requisite.

For the M. A. Diploma special courses are provided in the above languages. Candidates are required to have a thorough knowledge (practical and theoretical) of the language they may choose.

The regular course for French, German and Spanish is divided as follows, each class embracing two Terms and meeting three times a week :

The University Course begins in Lent Term. Students are classed according to standing.

For admission into Junior Class, students must have passed through the Preparatory Course or its equivalent.

FRENCH.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term—Keetel's Collegiate Grammar, Pylolet's Littérature Contemporaine, Keetel's French Reader, Dictations and Exercises, First half Menzie's History of France.

Second Term—Second part Keetel's Grammar, Knapp's Selections, Second part History of France.

Examination on full course at the end of Second Term.

This class prepares students for

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

First Term—Waterloo (Eckmann-Chatrian). Zaire (Voltaire), Demogeot's Textes Classiques, studied and explained. Keetel's Syntax.
Extra reading—"Cinq Mars."

Second Term—Picciola (Saintine), Misanthrope (Molière). Demogeot's Textes.
Dictations, Original Exercises in both Terms.
Reading out of Class—Jeune Homme Pauvre (Feuillet), Le Philosophe sous les Toits (Souvestre).

Examination on the whole course and on the History of France used in the Junior Class.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term—Tartuffe, Pyrlodet's Littérature Classique, Demogeot's Textes Classiques (both Terms), Sacs et Parchemins. Harrison's Syntax, Analysis of Grammar und Origin of the French Language. Lectures.
Extra Reading—Voltaire's Dramas.

Second Term—Notes on French Literature, Athalie, Pyrlodet's Littérature Classique, Historical Grammar Notes, French Versification.
Exercises, Translation and Dictations in both Terms.
Extra reading—Jeune Homme Pauvre, and Roman d' un Brave Homme (About).

For Graduation—Examination on whole course, including History of France of the Junior Class.

GERMAN.

The scheme of the course in German is precisely the same as in French. Text Books are as follows:

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term—Otto's Grammar, Boisen Reader, Whitney's Reader. History of Germany (Menzie's).

Second Term—Review Otto's Grammar, Undine, History of Germany.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

First Term—Marie Stuart, Soll und Haben (first volume), Notes on Grammar (first half).

Second Term—Wallenstein, Soll und Haben, Second Part Grammar, Notes, Grimm's Zwei Essays, History of Germany of Junior Class.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term—Whitney's Grammar, for Reference; Die Yungfrau von Orleans, Aus Meinem Leben (Gœthe).
Extra, Soll und Haben, Minna von Barnhelm.

Second Term—Faust, Aus Meinem Leben, Torquato Tasso, Grimm's Zwei Essays.

Literature Notes, History of Germany of Junior and Grammar Notes of Intermediate Class required for full Graduation.

As in French, the Examination at the end of Second Term of each class embraces whole course of that class.

SPANISH.

Scheme same as French and German with but few changes.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term—Knapp's Grammar.

Knapp's Reader.

Second Term—Caballero Novelas, Harrison's History of Spain, Isla.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

First Term—Cervantes Novelas, History of Spain.

Practical course of reading and exercises.

Second Term—Modern Authors. Ochoa, Martinez, etc.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term—Spanish Classics. Cervantes, Vega, Calderon.

Second Term—Versification, Espronceda, Martinez de la Rosa, History and Literature.

Italian is taught when the number of applicants warrants the formation of a class. Being a one year course and necessarily involving much study, students are not encouraged to choose it unless they are qualified by age, etc., to undertake the task.

For reference outside regular Text books:

French—Brachet's, Bergman's Grammars, Brachet's Etymological Dictionary, Littré's Dictionary, Littré's Langue Française, Guizot's Synonymes, Havelacque Linguistique, Besant's French Humorists, Demogeot's Gerusez, Nisard's Littérature Française, Kertznér's Französische Metrik, Guizot's, Martin's Historie de France, Atlas Hachette.

German—Grimm's Grammatik, Bopp's Vergleichende Grammatik, Sweet's, Carpenter's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, Grimm's

Deutsche Sprache, Klug Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Sander's Synonymen, Findel's Literatur, Kurz Literatur Geschichte, Gerwinus Geschichte.

Spanish—Diez, Sismondi, Gily Zarate Tesoro del Teatro Español, Conde, Cancioneros Espanoles, Ochoa, etc.

Medals.—The Texas Medal for Spanish (founded by Bishop Eliott), now donated by the Diocese of Western Texas, is awarded for special studies in the Spanish language.

The Harry Hodgson Medal for special studies in German, founded by Mr. H. H. Hodgson, of New Orleans, Alumnus of this University, 1869.

The Ruggles-Wright Medal for French (founded by Mrs. Ruggles-Wright, of New Jersey), open to members of the University French Classes.

The Preparatory Medal, open to the members of Preparatory Classes in Modern Languages.

METAPHYSICS.

PROFESSOR SHOUP.

The work in this School covers a period of two years. There are four courses of lectures, with parallel reading, embracing the subjects of Logic, Psychology, History of Philosophy, and Ontology. On alternate days, during the Trinity Term of each year, the lectures are on Logic to those beginning the course, and on the History of Philosophy to the more advanced class. During the Lent Term, the subjects of Psychology and Ontology alternate with each other.

Books of Reference—Hamilton's, Jevons', Mill's and Whateley's works on Logic; Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy, Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, Hegel's Logic, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, Caird's Philosophy of Religion, Stallo's Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics, Lotze's Metaphysic, Cousin's History of Philosophy, Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy, Ueberweg's History of Philosophy, Morrell's Modern Philosophy, etc.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

The course in English Language and Literature extends over three years, and upon a satisfactory completion of it the student is entitled to a diploma.

First Year—First Term—Elements of English Grammar; Middle English—"The Tale of Gamelyn;" Shakespeare's "As You Like It"; Lounsbury's "History of the English Language."

First Year—Second Term—Rhetoric and English Composition, with a study of certain masters of style—Addison, Goldsmith, Burke, Lamb, Macaulay, Ruskin.

Second Year—First Term—English Literature 1300-1600 A. D.

Second Year—Second Term—English Literature 1600-1800 A. D.

Third Year—First Term—English Literature of the Nineteenth Century.

Books used in these courses:

T. Arnold's Manual of English Literature, Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," the plays of Shakespeare, Essays of Bacon, Works of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Swift, Goldsmith, Cowper, Burns; Matthew Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth and Byron, Shelley's, Keats' and Tennyson's poems; Carlyle, De Quincey, Thackeray, George Eliot, Mrs. Gaskell, etc. Readings from other authors.

Third Year—Second Term—American Letters. Students should possess Stedman's "Poets of America" and works of Edwards, Franklin, Irving, Prescott, Motley, Channing, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Bryant, Poe, Longfellow, Taylor.

Much of the work in this class consists of the writing and delivery of essays by the students.

POLITICAL SCIENCE, HISTORY AND ART.

ACTING PROFESSOR WHITE.

The course in Political Science, History and Art extends over three years and a half. A Certificate is given in each of the three divisions; a Diploma, in Political Science and History, or History and Art.

The course in Political Science comprises two terms.

First Term—Political Economy — Prof. Jevons' Primer, and Hon. Henry Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.

Second Term—Political Science—Origin and Functions of Government, History of Republican Forms of Government, Constitutional and Political History of England and the United States. (Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Von Holst's United States, Johnston's American Politics, Blackstone's, Kent's Commentaries.)

The course in History comprises three terms.

First Term—General History to the battle of Adrianople, 378 A. D.

Second Term—From 378 A. D. to the fall of the Mediæval Empire and Papacy, 1300 A. D.

Third Term—From 1300 A. D., to the present time. (Curtius' Greece, Mommsen's Rome, and the works of Gibbon, Milman, Bryce, Church, Cox, Stubbs, Seebohn, etc.; in Epochs of History Series—Hume, Kitchin, etc.)

The course in Art comprises two terms.

First Term—Ancient Art—The History of Civilization; the Manifestation of National Character in the Fine Arts. (Von Reber's Kunstgeschichte, Overbeck's Griechische Plastik, Perry's Greek and Roman Sculpture, Stuart's Antiquities of Athens.)

Second Term—Christian Art. (Ferguson's History of Architecture, Willis' Mediæval Architecture, Freeman's Historical and Architectural Sketches. Symonds' Renaissance, vol. iii., the Fine Arts; Vasari's Lives, Ruskin's works.)

MORAL SCIENCE AND EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

PROFESSOR DE BOSE.

The course required in this School for any one of the Bachelor's Degrees extends over one year. The instruction is almost exclusively by lectures, the students being examined frequently in writing upon all the important points discussed, and the aim being not only scientific but practical.

Moral Science occupies the Trinity Term and *Evidences of Christianity* the Lent Term. Lectures in each three times a week.

For the Master's Diploma an additional year's work is required, with Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* as the basis of the instruction.

Works principally used: In *Moral Science*—Aristotle's *Ethics*, Bishop Butler's *Works*, Stewart's *Active and Moral Powers*, Jouffroy's *Ethics*, Herbert Spencer's *Data of Ethics*, Janet's *Ethics*, Lotze's *Practical Philosophy*. In *Evidences of Christianity*—The usual works on Evidences, and especially Butler's *Analogy*.

PHYSICS.

ACTING PROFESSOR SHOUP.

This School embraces the subjects of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics and Astronomy. It is expected that the student shall have accomplished a full course of pure Mathematics before entering it. The course is arranged to cover one year.

Text Books: Peck's *Mechanics*, Deschanel's *Natural Philosophy*, Bartlett's *Spherical Astronomy*, Newcomb's *Astronomy*.

MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR KIRBY-SMITH.

This School embraces three classes, with daily recitations in each class.

The following is the order of studies, with a list of the text books:

JUNIOR CLASS.

Geometry of space and volume, embraced in Books VI, VII.

and VIII.; Modern Geometry, with Discussion of Transversals, at the discretion of the Professor; Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

Descriptive Geometry; Discussion of the General Equation of Second Degree; Nature and Theory of Logarithms; Theory of Equations, embracing Sturm's Theorem, etc.

SENIOR CLASS.

Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus, with applications to Mathematics and Astronomy.

Text Books: Peck's Algebra; Wentworth's Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry; Church's Descriptive Geometry; Peck's Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

For admission into the Junior Class, the student is required to pass the examination of the Fourth Form of the Grammar School, or its equivalent.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR SHOUP.

It is expected that students shall have accomplished a full course of pure Mathematics, Mechanics, Acoustics and Optics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology before entering this School. With good preparation in these subjects, the course of Civil Engineering proper can be fairly accomplished in one year.

During the First Term, instruction, theoretical and practical, is given in Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Land Surveying, Platting the Survey, Calculating the Content by methods of Triangulation and Latitude and Departure, in Laying out and Dividing up Land, etc.; upon the Construction of Roads and Railways, Location of Simple and Compound Curves, and problems relating to same; Turnouts; Leveling; Calculation of the Earth-work; Tracing of Contour Lines, etc.

The student is taught practically the adjustments and use of the Transit, Theodolite and Compass, and the methods of locating Tangents and Curves. Drawing is taught practically throughout the course.

Text Books—Searles' Field Book of Engineering, and Gillespie's Land Surveying.

Books of Reference—Trautwine on Railway Curves, Shunk on Railway Curves, Henck's Field Book for Engineers, Trautwine's Pocket Book for Engineers.

During the Second Term the study of the Properties of Building Materials is prosecuted; the Strength of Materials, Masonry, Framing, Stone and Wooden Bridges, Arches, etc.

Text Book—Wheeler's Civil Engineering.

Upon passing satisfactory examinations the student is entitled to the Diploma of C. E.

Examinations are given at the close of each term.

THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR PIGGOTT.

In this School of Chemistry the course of lectures and Laboratory work extend through six terms, the general subjects being divided as follows:

First Term—Chemical Physics (Heat, Light, Electricity, Magnetism.)

Second Term—Inorganic Chemistry and Chemical Philosophy.

Third Term—Organic Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis.

Fourth Term—Qualitative Analysis.

Fifth Term—
Sixth Term—

} Quantitative Analysis.

A course of lectures, explaining and amplifying the different subjects is delivered each term. Daily recitations are required from the text and lectures.

The Laboratory work is under the constant personal supervision of the Professor, and every student is expected to understand and explain each experiment as he performs it. The first term in Qualitative Analysis is occupied in performing experiments, illustrating general chemical reaction—such as are given in the text book. During the second term the more purely analytical work is taken up.

Written examinations are given at the close of each term.

A final examination for the Diploma in Chemistry of the grade M. S., M. A., will be given twenty days before the close of either term.

Students will be required to give notice at the beginning of the term of their intention to apply for the examination at its close.

The examination for the Degree of B. A. will include Chemical Physics, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

The examination for the Degree of B. S. will include, besides the above, two terms in Qualitative Chemical Analysis.

For the Degree of M. A. two terms in Qualitative Analysis and two terms in Quantitative Analysis will be required, in addition to the subjects for the Degree of B. A.

For the Degree of M. S. skill in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis without regard to time.

In the lectures in this School are embraced all the latest advances in Chemical and Physical Science. Text books used during the courses are Remsen's Introduction to Study of Chemistry, Remsen's Organic Chemistry, Remsen's Theoretical Chemistry, Bilestein's Qualitative Analysis, Fresenius' Quantitative Analysis. There are a number of larger works kept in the Laboratory for reference. As it is impossible to compress within a text book the subjects of the course, students are advised to use the following works for reference: Theory of Heat, Maxwell; Heat as a Mode of Motion, Tyndall; Correlation and Conservation of Force, ed. by Youmans; Recent Advances in Physical Science, Tait; Elements of Chemistry, Miller; Chemistry, Barker; Chemical Technology, Knapp; The New Chemistry, Cooke; Agricultural Chemistry, Johnson; Foods, ed. Smith; A Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Fresenius; A Manual of Quantitative Chemical Analysis, Fresenius; Richter's General and Organic Chemistry; Roscoe & Schorlemauer's Text-book of Chemistry.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

ACTING PROFESSOR PIGGOTT.

In the School of Geology and Mineralogy the course of instruction is continued through two terms. The first Term is devoted to Physiographic, Lithological, Dynamical, and Historical Geology.

The instruction is chiefly by lectures, illustrated by specimens and fossils from the entire series of Geological formations. The text used is Dana's Text Book of Geology.

The second Term is devoted chiefly to Crystallographic, Chemical and Descriptive Mineralogy, and to a more extended study of Paleontology and the Rocks of the Metamorphic series.

The second Term of the course is open only to students who have completed the subjects of Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry. A good collection of Minerals illustrates the instruction in this branch. Dana's Mineralogy is the text book used.

Graduation in both of the above courses entitles the student to a Diploma in the School of Geology and Mineralogy. Graduation in either one of the courses entitles the student to a Certificate of Proficiency in that course.

A certificate in the School of Botany will be required of students applying for the Diploma of Geology and Mineralogy.

Instruction in practical Geology in the field is given during the Trinity Term.

Students are advised to use the following works for reference:

Principles of Geology, Lyell; Elements of Geology, Lyell; Manual of Geology, Dana; Antiquity of Man, Lyell; Great Ice Age, Geikie; Climate and Time, Croll; Manual of Quantitative Chemical Analysis, Fresenius; Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Fresenius; Government and State Geological Reports; Chemical and Geological Essays, Hunt.

BOTANY.

ACTING PROFESSOR KIRBY-SMITH.

The course of instruction extends through two terms. Students are received who have been prepared in the School of Chemistry.

Bastin's Elements of Botany with Gray's Manual and Structural and Systematic Botany are used as the guides to the course. Sach's Morphological and Physiological Botany and Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom should be in the hands of students for reference. The work of the Lent Term includes lectures on Vegetable Physiology, Laboratory work and the collection of all Herbarium.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

PROFESSOR HODGSON.

INSTRUCTOR WEBER.

This course includes lectures on Commercial Law and Banking by Professor Hodgson; and practical instruction in Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping by Mr. Weber, in the Grammar School.

Books for study and reference: Townsend's Commercial Law, Smith's Mercantile Law, Vattel's Law of Nations, Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Caruthers' History of a Law Suit, Code of Tennessee.

ELOCUTION.

INSTRUCTOR LOWRY.

The instruction seeks:

- I. To train the Organs of Voice.
- II. To impart an appropriate Delivery.
- III. To cultivate taste in Reading.

There are constant exercises in Articulation and Gestures; and frequent practice is given in Declamation, Recitation and Reading.

Books for study and reference: Fenno's Elocution, Russel's Culture of Voice, Brooks' Manual of Reading and Elocution, and Sargent's Standard Speaker.

A Medal, founded by Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, is offered as a prize for Declamation. Six competitors are appointed by the Faculty, and the annual contest is held on the evening of Friday preceding Commencement Day.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST LIEUT. EDMUND K. WEBSTER, U. S. Army, Commandant.

This department is in charge of an officer of the army, detailed for the purpose by the President of the United States, and was es-

tablished to give the younger students the benefit of the discipline and exercise of drill. Special efforts are made to give every boy an erect carriage and good bearing.

Gownsmen and special students are exempt from duty in this department, but all Juniors and Grammar School students must be provided with a uniform, and attend drill, unless excused by the Vice-Chancellor or Surgeon.

There are four infantry and one artillery drill each week. There is also a class for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers in tactics and military duties. Any student is allowed to attend this class.

The Cadets are organized into a battalion of three companies of from thirty to forty men each, and officered by Cadets selected from those distinguished for soldierly qualities and proficiency in drill and tactics.

OFFICERS.

Staff.

ADJUTANT J. L. DOGGETT.....Florida.
SERGEANT-MAJOR W. R. WATSON.....Texas.
COLOR-SERGEANT GEO. METCALFE.....Mississippi.

Company A.

CAPT. R. B. SNOWDEN, Jr.....Tennessee.
FIRST LIEUT. J. F. CROSBY.....Texas.
SECOND LIEUT. C. LANIER.....Alabama.

Company B.

CAPT. MCNEAL BOND.....Tennessee.
FIRST LIEUT. H. H. GRAHAM.....Tennessee.
SECOND LIEUT. J. R. MASTERSON.....Texas.

Company C.

CAPT. P. C. GALLEHER.....Louisiana.
FIRST LIEUT. H. J. LYNN.....Tennessee.
SECOND LIEUT. J. A. BEALL.....Alabama.

SEWANEE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This is a volunteer battery, organized and managed by the students, but under the control of the authorities. The guns used are

3-in. field rifles, and are supplied by the United States. It drills in artillery once a week, and seeks to perfect its members in the school of the battery, both mounted and dismounted. The mounted drills are a special feature of the battery, and in them the members display much zeal and energy. The battery owns a complete camping outfit, and during the summer is allowed to go into camp at some convenient place for four days.

OFFICERS.

CAPT. C. G. COYLE.....	Louisiana.
FIRST LIEUT. J. F. CROSBY.....	Texas.
SECOND LIEUT. J. W. CRUMP.....	Georgia.

The Grammar School.

Master.

J. W. WEBER.

Assistants.

W. B. NAUTS, M. A.	W. B. HALL, M. A.
W. H. McKELLAR.	R. H. PETERS, B. A.

Study-Master.

REV. R. E. GRUBB.

The Grammar School courses are designed for boys from twelve to sixteen years of age.

Applicants for admission must be able to spell, read, and write, and be well grounded in Arithmetic as far as Decimals; they should also have some knowledge of Geography and History.

Grammar School Students looking to a University Degree, should specify such degree upon entrance, in order that their studies may receive the proper direction. Where no degree is indicated, the instruction aims to lay the best foundation for any general or special course in the University, or for business.

The instruction is preparatory to the Junior classes of the University; and in the higher classes of the Gram-

mar School the methods of work and discipline accord with the University system. Over the younger students the authorities maintain a constant personal supervision.

Medals are awarded annually in the following departments.

Church Catechism, founded by the Vice-Chancellor.

Old Testament History, founded by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of East Carolina.

New Testament History, founded by the Grammar School.

Latin, founded by the Rev. J. A. Van Hoose.

Greek, founded by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Louisiana.

Mathematics, founded by the Rev. R. E. Grubb.

Modern Languages, founded by Prof. F. M. Page.

Declamation, founded by the Grammar School.

In this Department, the Terms, Vacation and Expenses are, at present, identical with those of the University.

A Literary Society, the Sigma Pi, and a Library, selected with special view to the younger students, are connected with the Grammar School.

The exercises of this Society are held weekly, and consist of Declamation, Original Essays, Reading and Orations.

Only Grammar School students are eligible to membership, and they are elected by ballot.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

ENGLISH.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—This branch occupies six terms (three years).

Text Books :

First Term—Swinton's Word Book.

Second Term—Dictation.

Third Term—"Graded Lessons in English," Reed and Kellogg.

Fourth Term—"Elementary Lessons in English, Part I." Whitney and Knox.

Fifth Term—Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar.

Sixth Term—Hill's Elements of Rhetoric and Composition.

HISTORY.—This branch occupies four terms (two years).

Text Books :

First Term—Parley's Universal History.

Second Term—Parley's Universal History.

Third Term—Swinton's Outlines, embracing merely Ancient History.

Fourth Term—Swinton's Outlines, embracing Mediæval and Modern History.

GEOGRAPHY.—This branch occupies three terms.

Text Books :

First Term—Maury's Manual of Geography.

Second Term—Maury's Manual of Geography.

Third Term—Maury's Physical Geography.

Writing and Composition are continued throughout the whole course.

MATHEMATICS.

VENABLE'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.—The instruction in this branch occupies three terms, the work being distributed as follows :

First Term—Beginning with Common Fractions, as a review, and extending through Decimal Fractions.

Second Term—Beginning with Denominate Numbers, and extending through Interest.

Third Term—The completion of the text, together with a final review of the whole subject.

STODDARD'S MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Students possessing a sufficient knowledge of Practical Arithmetic are thoroughly drilled in this important branch.

SHOUP'S ALGEBRA.—The instruction in this branch extends through two terms.

First Term—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Algebraic Quantities, Factoring, Involution and Evolution.

Second Term—The completion of the text, and solution of Equations selected from various sources.

WENTWORTH'S GEOMETRY.—Occupies but one term, and extends through the first five books.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Text Books :

Crittenden's Commercial Arithmetic and Bryant's New Standard Elementary Book-keeping.

The former is taught in Lent Term of each year, the latter in Trinity Term.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

LATIN.—This branch occupies six terms (three years).

Text Books :

First Term—Gildersleeve's Latin Primer.

Second Term—Gildersleeve's Latin Primer, Gildersleeve's Latin Exercise Book.

Third Term—Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, Gildersleeve's Latin Exercise Book, Allen's Latin Reader.

Fourth Term—Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, Gildersleeve's Latin Exercise Book, Allen's Latin Reader.

Fifth Term—Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, Gildersleeve's Latin Exercise Book, Allen's Latin Reader.

Sixth Term—Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, Gildersleeve's Latin Exercise Book, Virgil, Creighton's History of Rome.

GREEK.—This branch occupies six terms (three years).

First Term—Harkness' First Greek Book.

Second Term—Harkness' First Greek Book, Goodwin's Xenophon's Anabasis.

Third Term—Goodwin's Greek Grammar, White's Greek Lessons, Goodwin's Xenophon's Anabasis.

Fourth Term—Goodwin's Greek Grammar, White's Greek Lessons, Goodwin's Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus.

Fifth Term—Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Jones' Greek Prose Composition, Goodwin's Greek Reader.

Sixth Term—Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Sidgwick's First Greek Writer, Goodwin's Greek Reader, Fyffe's History of Greece.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.—The course of instruction is continued through two terms.

First Term—Keetels' Elementary French Grammar.

Second Term—Keetels' Collegiate French Grammar.

GERMAN.—The course of instruction is continued through two terms.

First Term—Cook's Otto's German Grammar.

Second Term—Cook's Otto's German Grammar, Evans' Otto's German Reader.

SPANISH.—Preparatory instruction in Spanish is given by the Professor of Modern Languages in the University.

SACRED STUDIES.

Every student of the Grammar School is required to take this course.

Sacred Studies are taught both by lectures and text books.

The course extends through five terms.

First Term—The Church Catechism.

Second Term—Maclear's Manual of Old Testament History.

Third Term—Maclear's Manual of Old Testament History.

Fourth Term—Maclear's Manual of New Testament History.

Fifth Term—Maclear's Manual of New Testament History.

Register of Students.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Theological Students prior to the complete organization of the Theological Department:

1873.	THOMAS S. MORRIS.....	Texas
1874.	INNIS O. ADAMS.....	Alabama
	C. M. GRAY.....	Tennessee
	JOHN KERSHAW.....	South Carolina
	W. G. W. SMITH.....	Connecticut
1875.	D. F. HOKE.....	Alabama
	MILNOR JONES.....	Alabama
	V. W. SHIELDS.....	Mississippi
	J. A. VAN HOOSE, B. Lt.....	Alabama
1876.	WM. KLEIN.....	England
1877.	J. H. F. LAROCHE.....	South Carolina
	D. W. SHAFFER.....	Tennessee
	A. M. WHITTEN.....	Texas
1878.	This year the Theological Department was fully organized, and was located as a distinct school in St. Luke's Hall.	
	F. A. DEROSSETT, M. A.....	North Carolina
	STEWART McQUEEN.....	Alabama
	C. B. HUDGINS.....	Virginia
	C. B. LEMAN.....	Georgia
	W. D. POWERS.....	Virginia
1879.	H. B. DEAN.....	Texas
	H. A. GRANTHAM.....	England
	VARDRY McBEE, M. A.....	North Carolina
	A. PRENTISS.....	South Carolina
	DAVIS SESSUMS, M. A.....	Texas
	W. G. G. THOMPSON.....	England
1880.	A. BISLAND.....	Louisiana
	JOHN GASS.....	South Carolina
	N. B. HARRIS.....	Mississippi

1880.	E. D. JUNY.....	Mississippi
	S. W. KING.....	South Carolina
	PERCY WEBBER, REV.....	Massachusetts
1881.	W. T. ALLEN, REV.....	Virginia
	R. W. BARNWELL, B. A.....	South Carolina
	MCN. DUBOSE, B. S.....	South Carolina
	W. R. DYE.....	Georgia
	R. E. GRUBB.....	Kentucky
	M. C. MARTIN.....	Tennessee
	A. R. TAYLOR.....	England
1882.	A. E. CORNISH.....	South Carolina
	A. W. GRIFFIN.....	Massachusetts
	ROLAND HALE.....	England
	J. A. HARRIS.....	Mississippi
	A. R. MITCHELL.....	South Carolina
	M. C. PEGUES.....	Mississippi
	H. O. RIDDEL.....	Massachusetts
	WILLIAM SHARPE.....	England
	R. C. YOUNG.....	England
1883.	J. F. FINLAY.....	South Carolina
	G. G. SMITH.....	Kentucky
1884.	S. N. WATSON.....	Minnesota
	T. D. BRATTON.....	South Carolina
	C. H. B. TURNER, REV.....	Florida
	S. B. MCGLOHON.....	Tennessee
	C. T. WRIGHT.....	Tennessee
	J. G. GLASS.....	South Carolina
1885.	G. L. CROCKET, B. Lt.....	Texas
	W. A. GUERRY, M. A.....	South Carolina
	R. H. PETERS.....	Kentucky
	T. C. RIVELY.....	Pennsylvania
	C. F. SCOFIELD.....	Tennessee
	C. L. STEEL.....	New Jersey
1886.	W. S. S. ATMORE.....	Africa
	W. H. CAVANAUGH.....	Canada
	J. E. H. GALBRAITH.....	Ireland
	F. M. GARLAND.....	Massachusetts
	E. M. HUMPHREYS.....	Tennessee
	E. D. MORENO.....	Florida
	ARTHUR H. NOLL.....	Mexico

1886.	J. J. P. PIRRY.....	Ireland
1887.	MATT. A. D. BREWSTER.....	Texas
	R. E. L. CRAIG.....	Kentucky
	QUINCY EWING.....	Louisiana
	O. T. PORCHER, M. A.....	South Carolina
	EDGAR G. MURPHY.....	Texas

Register of University Students, 1887.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

ATMORE, WM. S. S.....	Africa
BISLAND, A.....	Louisiana
BRATTON, THEO. D.....	South Carolina
BREWSTER, MATT. A. D.....	Texas
CAVANAUGH, WM. H.....	Canada
CRAIG, ROBT. E. L.....	Kentucky
CROCKET, GEO. L.....	Texas
EWING, QUINCY.....	Louisiana
GALBRAITH, J. E. H.....	Ireland
GARLAND, FREDERICK M.....	Massachusetts
GLASS, JAS. G.....	South Carolina
GUERRY, WM. ALEXANDER.....	South Carolina
HUMPHREYS, E. M.....	Tennessee
MORENO, EBEN. D.....	Florida
MURPHY, EDGAR G.....	Texas
NOLL, ARTHUR H.....	Mexico
PERRY, J. J. P.....	Ireland
PETERS, ROGER H.....	Kentucky
PORCHER, O. THEODORE.....	South Carolina
WRIGHT, CHAS. T.....	Tennessee

POST-GRADUATES.

FINLEY, W. Peronnean.....	South Carolina
GIBSON, ROBT. JR.....	Texas
NAUTS, Wm. Boone.....	Kentucky

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

HARRISON, Thomas B. Jr.....	Kentucky
PALFREY, Frank R.....	Louisiana

GOWNSMEN.

BARNWELL, Walter.....	South Carolina
BLACK, Robt. M. W.....	Georgia
BOHN, H. R.....	Louisiana
BOUCHER, Augustus.....	Louisiana
BROOME, J. Dozier.....	Florida
BROWN, R. Ewell.....	Tennessee
BUTT, Archibald W.....	Georgia
CAMP, Thomas L.....	Texas
COYLE, Chas. G.....	Louisiana
DASHIELL, Alfred H.....	Texas
DE LA HUNT, Thomas J.....	Indiana
DOGGETT, John L.....	Florida
DUBOSE, W. Haskell.....	South Carolina
ELETT, Edward C.....	Tennessee
ELLIOTT, John B. Jr.....	Georgia
EVANS, Winston G.....	Tennessee
FLEMING, Louis I. Jr.....	Florida
GAILLARD, Alfred S.....	South Carolina
GREEN, Paul F.....	Mississippi
GUSHEE, Richard H.....	Massachusetts
GUTHRIE, William N.....	Scotland
HARRIS, Geo. C. Jr.....	Mississippi
HEARD, Chas. S.....	Georgia
HODGSON, John H. P.....	Tennessee
HODGSON, Philip M.....	Virginia
JONES, Hanson W.....	Louisiana
JONES, Joseph B.....	Alabama
KIRBY-SMITH, E. Jr.....	Tennessee
LAMB, James H. Jr.....	Florida
MCCRADY, Edward Jr.....	South Carolina
MARTIN, William E.....	South Carolina
MATTAIR, Lewis H.....	Florida
McKELLAR, William H.....	Alabama
MORRIS, J. Craik.....	Kentucky
NELSON, James M.....	Michigan
NOBLE, Albert E.....	Alabama
ROBERTS, M. C.....	Texas
RUTH, William H.....	Alabama

SHOUP, Geo. C.....	New York
SMITH, Edwin D.....	California
SMITH, Larkin.....	Tennessee
SNOWDEN, R. Brinkley.....	Tennessee
SPRATT, Jas. W.....	Florida
WHITNER, B. Franklin Jr.....	Florida

JUNIORS.

ADAMS, Harden W.....	Texas
ARMSTRONG, Joseph H.....	Florida
BALDWIN, Chas. C.....	Florida
BALL, Isaac.....	South Carolina
BEALL, James A.....	Alabama
BEATTY, D. Troy.....	Tennessee
BENTON, W. Terry.....	Kentucky
BETTON, William L.....	Florida
BIRD, Wilmer P.....	Texas
BOND, McNeal.....	Tennessee
BOND, Robt. E. L.....	Tennessee
BRUCE, B. M.....	Tennessee
BRUCE, M. M.....	Texas
BUCK, Randolph.....	Mississippi
BUCKNER, Harry W.....	Louisiana
BUTT, Lewis F.....	Georgia
CAMPELL, Colin.....	Tennessee
CHURCH, Alonzo.....	Florida
COCKRILL, Chas. G.....	Tennessee
COLE, Frank E.....	Texas
COLLIER, Thos. J.....	Arkansas
COOVER, Lawrence B.....	Tennessee
COTTAM, H. Thomas.....	Louisiana
COYLE, Francis L.....	Louisiana
CROSBY, Josiah F.....	Texas
CRUMP, James W.....	Georgia
CUMMINGS, David H.....	Tennessee
EDGERTON, Henry H.....	Indiana
EDWARDS, P. J.....	Texas

ELMORE, Chas. W.....	Alabama
FIELDS, William J.....	Texas
FIELDS, David B.....	Texas
FOWLER, Samuel W.....	Alabama
FRANK, Abraham H.....	Tennessee
FRY, Emory S.....	Texas
GADSDEN, Paul T.....	South Carolina
GALLEHER, Paul C.....	Louisiana
GASTON, Robt. K.....	Texas
GIBSON, William.....	Texas
GLASSELL, Philip H.....	California
GORDON, Alexander L.....	Louisiana
GRAHAM, Harry H.....	Tennessee
GRAHAM, Samuel L. Jr.....	Tennessee
GREEN, Duff.....	Georgia
HADEN, Jno. B.....	Texas
HENRY, Wallace B.....	Louisiana
HIGGINS, Claude C.....	Texas
HOOD, Lee.....	Alabama
HUTCHINGS, Sealy.....	Texas
JOHNSON, Flournoy C.....	Georgia
JOHNSON, Walter A.....	Tennessee
JOHNSON, William B.....	Tennessee
JOHNSON, Thomas J.....	Kentucky
JOHNSON, Henry B.....	New York
JONES, Sidney W.....	Louisiana
JUDD, Frederick L.....	Tennessee
KING, Harry K.....	California
KLINE, John J.....	Louisiana
LANIER, Clifford.....	Alabama
LEE, Hutson.....	South Carolina
LEFFLER, Chas.....	Florida
LOVELL, Joseph M.....	Mississippi
LYNN, Henry J.....	Tennessee
MASTERSON, James R. Jr.....	Texas
MAURY, James M.....	Tennessee
MCELHANY, Homer.....	Missouri
MCNEAL, Ezekiel P.....	Tennessee
METCALFE, Geo.....	Mississippi
MILLER, Austin.....	Texas

MILTON, Geo. F.....	Tennessee
NELSON, Frank.....	Texas
PATTERSON, Arthur W.....	Montana
PATTISON, Isaac W.....	Mississippi
PEARSON, J. Reed.....	Florida
PHELPS, Henry V.....	Mississippi
POLLOCK, Walter J.....	Indiana
PURNELL, F. M.....	Mississippi
RANDOLPH, Edward.....	Tennessee
RAVENEL, Frank G.....	South Carolina
RICHARDS, T. H.....	Missouri
RIVERS, Gayle L.....	Louisiana
ROSBOROUGH, S. W.....	Texas
ROSE, Josephus A.....	Kentucky
ROSE, Samuel J.....	Kentucky
SAUNDERS, Dudley D. Jr.....	Tennessee
SCOTT, Alexander Y.....	Mississippi
SHELBY, Sublet B.....	Tennessee
SHEPARD, Thomas H.....	North Carolina
SHIELDS, Devereux.....	Mississippi
SHINE, Francis E.....	Florida
SHIPP, J. Lee.....	Tennessee
SHOUP, Francis E.....	Tennessee
SIMS, Robt. N. Jr.....	Louisiana
SMITH, Houston T.....	Tennessee
SPEER, Geo. A.....	Florida
SPENCER, Maury M.....	Texas
TAYLOR, James R.....	Tennessee
THOMPSON, Richard S.....	Tennessee
TRACY, Wm. D.....	New York
WATSON, Andrew B.....	South Carolina
WATSON, Wm. R.....	Texas
WESTFIELD, James O.....	South Carolina
WHEAT, Edward S.....	Tennessee
WHEELER, Joseph Jr.....	Alabama
WILKERSON, Albert W.....	Texas
WILKINSON, Robt. F.....	Texas
WILLIAMS, William F.....	Louisiana
WRENX, Beverly W.....	Tennessee
YOUNG, James W.....	Tennessee

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

*ADAMS, Harden Wicks.....	Texas
ARMSTRONG, Morton	Kentucky
ATWOOD, Alfred Livingston.....	Georgia
AUSTIN, John Alec.....	Tennessee
BAILEY, James LaRoche.....	South Carolina
*BENTON, William Terry.....	Kentucky
BEVILLE, Alfred Stephen.....	Florida
BILLINGSLEY, Charles Edward.....	Mississippi
BLAKE, Daniel.....	South Carolina
BOCQUIN, George Sole Birnie.....	Arkansas
BOND, Thomas Harvey.....	Florida
BOND, Walter.....	Tennessee
BOONE, Thomas.....	Tennessee
BOONE, William Jones.....	Tennessee
BROOKS, Carroll.....	South Carolina
BROWN, Wilbur Gayle.....	Alabama
BRYSON, Charles Hart.....	Tennessee
*BUCK, Randolph.....	Mississippi
*BUCKNER, Henry Winchester.....	Louisiana
CALDER, John Horn.....	Louisiana
CALDWELL, Robert Adair.....	Kentucky
CARY, Ray Preston.....	Tennessee
CHEATHAM, Patton Robertson.....	Tennessee
CLEVELAND, Alexander Sessums.....	Texas
CLEVELAND, William Davis.....	Texas
COCKE, Charles Pollard.....	Tennessee
COCKE, Paul Lee.....	Tennessee
COCKE, Philip St. George.....	Tennessee
*COLLIER, Thomas Jordan.....	Arkansas
*COOVER, Lawrence Bernard.....	Tennessee
*COTTAM, Henry Thomas.....	Louisiana
COTTEN, Ashbell Lee.....	Tennessee
COTTEN, Benjamin Wright.....	Tennessee
COURTS, Richard Winn.....	Tennessee
CRAIG, Frank Eppes.....	Florida
DANNER, Lucian Webster.....	Pennsylvania
DANNER, William Martin.....	Pennsylvania
DISMUKES, George Woodson.....	Florida
DOWE, Florenzo Keble.....	Georgia

DUBOSE, Robert Marion Jr.....	Tennessee
DUGGER, William Loss Jr.....	Tennessee
EGLESTON, William Isaac.....	Tennessee
ELLIOTT, Robert Barnwell.....	Texas
ELMORE, William Taylor.....	Florida
FAIRES, Reid More.....	Tennessee
FARLEY, Hoxie Carter.....	Alabama
FELLMAN, Alphonse.....	Texas
FELLMAN, Louis.....	Texas
FERGUSON, Harry Lee.....	Mississippi
FORD, Charles Bickham.....	Louisiana
FORD, Edwin Guilliard.....	Louisiana
FORT, Rufus Elijah.....	Tennessee
FRIERSON, John Morgan.....	Tennessee
GARRARD, Joseph Bacon.....	Mississippi
GARRETT, George Long.....	Texas
*GASTON, Robert Kilpatrick.....	Texas
GIBSON, James Bolan.....	Texas
GILLOCK, Charles Henry.....	Tennessee
GIPSON, William Thomas.....	Tennessee
GIVEN, John Stuart.....	Kentucky
GLASS, Charles Lewis.....	Tennessee
GLASS, Frank Eugene.....	Tennessee
GLASS, George Henry.....	Tennessee
GOODWIN, Percy Lee.....	Louisiana
*GORDON, Alexander Leslie.....	Louisiana
GRANGER, Commodore Vanderbilt.....	Kentucky
*GREEN, Duff.....	Georgia
HADEN, Harry Cooper.....	Texas
*HADEN, John Brannum.....	Texas
HAMILTON, Daniel Heyward.....	North Carolina
HASKELL, William Elnathan Jr.....	South Carolina
HAWKINS, Louis Herring.....	Mississippi
HAYDEN, Reuben Cone.....	Florida
HENDERSON, Hunt.....	Louisiana
HENRY, William Armstrong.....	Louisiana
HEYWARD, Nathaniel.....	South Carolina
HILLYER, Whitfield Cowles.....	Florida
HODGSON, Henry Michael.....	Florida
*HOOD, Lee.....	Alabama

HOWARD, Ewing Fox.....	Mississippi
HUGHES, Leonard Bentley.....	Tennessee
HUNZIKER, John.....	Tennessee
HUTCHINGS, George Ball.....	Texas
*HUTCHINGS, Sealy.....	Texas
IVES, Silas LeRoy.....	Tennessee
JACKSON, Micajah Rowe.....	Louisiana
*JOHNSON, Flournoy Carter.....	Tennessee
*JOHNSTON, Henry Byron.....	New York
JONES, Frank Elmore.....	Tennessee
JONES, George Mason.....	Tennessee
JONES, Marshall Bird.....	Alabama
JONES, William Eli.....	Texas
*JUDD, Frederick Lee.....	Tennessee
KEELY, Thomas Neal.....	Georgia
KIRBY-SMITH, Reynold Marvin.....	Tennessee
KIRBY-SMITH, William Selden.....	Tennessee
KIRK, Albert Leonidas.....	Mississippi
LEWIS, John.....	Alabama
LOWE, William Bell Jr.....	Georgia
MARSHALL, Edward West.....	Texas
MARSHALL, John Shelby..	Mississippi
MASSEY, Benjamin Minor.....	Missouri
*MCELHANY, Homer.....	Missouri
MILLER, Albert Henry.....	Tennessee
MILLIGAN, Norvell Webb.....	Missouri
MONTGOMERY, Granville Dodge.....	Texas
MOORE, Melville Maury.....	Missouri
MOORE, Thomas Channing.....	Florida
MORRIS, John Morton.....	Kentucky
MORRISON, Charles Bickham.....	Louisiana
PAXTON, Elisha.....	Mississippi
PHILIPS, Joseph.....	Tennessee
PHILLIPS, Frank Pierce.....	Florida
PITTMAN, Henry Neal.....	Georgia
POPPELSTONE, Louis Bolles.....	Tennessee
RANDOLPH, Virgil Patrick.....	Tennessee
RATHBURN, William Daniel.....	Tennessee
REYNOLDS, Robert Wallace.....	Arkansas
RICHARDSON, John Custis.....	Kentucky

RICHARDSON, Thomas Darby.....	Kentucky
RICKER, John Romaine.....	Texas
*RIVERS, Gayle Longley.....	Louisiana
ROBERTSON, William Clendennen.....	Texas
ROBINSON, John Alfred.....	Texas
SCARRATT, Charles.....	Florida
SCHENCK, Charles Henry.....	Louisiana
SCHMIDT, Theodore Lewis.....	Louisiana
*SCOTT, Alexander Yerger.....	Mississippi
SCOTT, Harry Dandridge.....	Tennessee
*SHELBY, Sublet Britton.....	Tennessee
SHEPHERD, Arthur Morson.....	Mississippi
*SHOUP, Frank Elliott.....	Tennessee
SHINE, Frank Wells.....	Florida
*SIMS, Robert Nicholls.....	Louisiana
SLOGGETT, Henry Digby.....	Florida
SMITH, Leo Pope.....	Tennessee
SMITH, Rufus Childress.....	Tennessee
SNOWDEN, Mason.....	Louisiana
SPEAR, James Farley.....	Alabama
SPEER, Eustis Hollaud.....	Florida
*SPEER, George Algernon.....	Florida
SPEER, Wilson Lucas.....	Florida
SPRATT, Charles Brewster.....	Florida
STARKE, James Douglas.....	Florida
STARKE, John William.....	Florida
STARKE, Thomas.....	Florida
STOUT, Harry Bonney.....	Florida
STOVALL, John Willis.....	Mississippi
TATE, Ernest Carnes.....	Tennessee
TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin.....	South Carolina
THOMAS, Lewis Collins.....	Mississippi
THOMAS, Walter Lord.....	Louisiana
TREZEVANT, Marye Brooks.....	Tennessee
TUCKER, Louis.....	Alabama
TURNER, William Baker.....	Texas
UHL, David Edwin.....	Michigan
VANDEMAN, Carl Berton.....	Tennessee
VAN DERVEER, Thomas Morris.....	Florida
WADE, William Center.....	Louisiana

WAGER, George Peter.....	Texas
WARLEY, Theodore Dehon Wagner.....	Louisiana
WATKINS, Arthur James.....	Tennessee
WATSON, James Campbell.....	Florida
WEIR, Randolph Robert Balfore.....	Tennessee
*WHEELER, Joseph.....	Alabama
WHITSON, Lewis Rogers Clark.....	Tennessee
WICKS, Edward Henry.....	Tennessee
WILHOITE, Jacob Richard.....	Tennessee
WILKINSON, Thomas Hancock.....	Texas
WILLIAMS, Ralph Rowlett.....	Tennessee
WILMER, John Ringgold.....	Tennessee
WILMERDING, William Edward.....	Texas
WILSON, James Young.....	Florida
WOOTEN, John Towns.....	Tennessee
WRENN, Allen Robert.....	Tennessee

*Advanced to Academic Department.

Register of Degrees Conferred,

INCLUDING THOSE OF COMMENCEMENT DAY, 1887.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1878.	F. A. DeRosset.....	North Carolina
	E. E. G. Roberts.....	North Carolina
	Davis Sessums.....	Texas
	W. D. Steele.....	South Carolina
1879.	Vardry McBee.....	North Carolina
1881.	T. F. Davis.....	South Carolina
	W. H. Moreland.....	South Carolina
1882.	W. B. Nauts.....	Kentucky
	W. A. Percy.....	Mississippi
	Chas. McD. Puckette.....	Texas
	B. L. Wiggins.....	South Carolina
1883.	J. W. Percy.....	Mississippi
1884.	E. S. Elliott.....	Georgia
	W. A. Guerry.....	South Carolina
1885.	G. R. Bellinger.....	South Carolina
	W. B. Hall, Jr.....	Alabama
1887.	W. P. Finley.....	South Carolina
	O. T. Porcher.....	South Carolina

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1874.	Thomas Bringhamst.....	Texas
	"J. R. Gray.....	Tennessee
	B. B. Myles.....	Mississippi
1875.	W. C. Gorgas.....	Alabama
	I. D. Seabrook.....	South Carolina
1876.	W. C. Harrison.....	Tennessee
	A. S. Smith.....	South Carolina
	John Davis (speciali gratia).....	Florida
1878.	A. W. Pierce.....	Arkansas

1885. R. W. Barnwell.....South Carolina
 1887. Alfred H. Dashiell.....Texas

BACHELOR OF LETTERS.

1874. E. C. Steele.....South Carolina
 Paul Jones.....Arkansas
 1875. J. A. VanHoose.....Alabama
 1881. W. H. Moreland.....South Carolina
 1882. W. B. Nauts.....Kentucky
 W. A. Percy.....Mississippi
 1886. G. L. Crocket.....Texas

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1876. *H. D. Higgins.....Texas
 Paul Jones.....Arkansas
 A. M. Rutledge.....Kentucky
 J. J. Stout.....Arkansas
 F. A. Orgain (speciali gratia).....Texas
 1877. B. L. Owens.....Georgia
 Thos. Worthington.....Mississippi
 1878. G. C. Babcock.....Louisiana
 *W. N. Bennett.....Georgia
 T. M. DuBose.....South Carolina
 W. K. Jones.....Arkansas
 J. B. Mayfield.....Texas
 G. D. Palfrey.....Louisiana
 J. D. Shaffer.....Louisiana
 Fielding Vaughn.....Alabama
 1879. *C. H. Mayhew.....New Jersey
 LeRoy Percy.....Mississippi
 1880. W. D. Bratton.....South Carolina
 W. C. Conyers.....South Carolina
 McN. DuBose.....South Carolina
 L. W. Smith.....South Carolina
 1881. J. J. Cornish.....South Carolina
 W. H. Moreland.....South Carolina
 1882. W. M. Marks.....Alabama
 W. A. Percy.....Mississippi
 E. A. Quintard.....Tennessee
 1883. H. M. Garwood.....Texas

1884.	E. W. Hughes.....	South Carolina
	J. C. Preston.....	Virginia
1885.	W. B. Hall, Jr.....	Alabama
	B. Micon.....	Alabama
	B. T. Elmore.....	Alabama
	R. H. Cobbs, Jr.....	Alabama
1886	R. T. Brownrigg.....	Mississippi
	S. E. Noble.....	Alabama
1887.	P. F. Green.....	Mississippi
	Robert Gibson, Jr.....	Texas

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

1881.	Rev. Wm. Klein.....	England
1885.	Rev. McN. DuBose.....	South Carolina

CIVIL ENGINEER.

1873.	J. J. Hanna.....	Louisiana
1876.	C. P. Hammond.....	Alabama
	H. D. Higgins.....	Texas
1877.	C. E. Smedes.....	Louisiana
1878.	Eugene La Pice.....	Louisiana
	G. D. Palfrey.....	Louisiana
	Fielding Vaughn.....	Alabama
1883.	A. B. Elliott.....	Georgia
1884.	H. Jervcy.....	South Carolina
1885.	W. B. Hall, Jr.....	Alabama
	B. T. Elmore.....	Alabama

HONORIS CAUSA.

1869.	Rev. F. W. Tremlett, D. C. L.....	England
1871.	Rt. Rev. W. B. W. Howe, D. D.....	South Carolina
1873.	Rt. Rev. W. F. Adams, D. C. L.....	New Mexico
	*Rt. Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, D. C. L.....	Texas
	Rev. Francis K. Leighton, D. C. L.....	England
	J. A. Shaw-Stewart, D. C. L.....	England
	Edgar Shepherd, D. C. L.....	England
1874.	*Alexander J. Beresford-Hope, D. C. L.....	England
	Rev. Richard T. West, D. C. L.....	England
1876.	Rev. Edward Cutts, D. D.....	England
	Rev. J. A. Atkinson, D. C. L.....	England

1876. Rev. Albert Wood, D. C. L.....England
 Rt. Rev. W. K. Macrorie, D. C. L.....South Africa
1877. Rev. A. T. Wirgman, D. C. L.....Africa
1878. Rev. Telfair Hodgson, D. D.....New Jersey
 Rev. Francis A. Shoup, D. D.....Tennessee
 *Rt. Rev. W. Mercer Green, D. D.....Mississippi
 Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D.....North Carolina
 Rt. Rev. Alexander Gregg, D. D.....Texas
 Rt. Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, D. D.....Alabama
 Rt. Rev. Charles T. Quintard, D. D.....Tennessee
 *Rt. Rev. Joseph P. B. Wilmer, D. D.....Louisiana
 *Rt. Rev. John Freeman Young, D. D.....Florida
 Rt. Rev. John W. Beckwith, D. D.....Georgia
 Rt. Rev. Henry N. Pierce, D. D.....Arkansas
 Rt. Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D. D.....North Carolina
 Rt. Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, D. D.....Northern Texas
1880. *Rev. Edward Fontaine, LL. D.....Louisiana
 Rev. A. Jaeger, D. D.....Ohio
 Rt. Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D.....Louisiana
1882. Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D.....Long Island
1883. Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D.....Kentucky
 Rt. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D.....Mississippi
 *Rt. Rev. Chas. F. Robertson, D. D.....Missouri
1884. Rev. S. J. Eales, D. C. L., St. Boniface College, Warminster, England.
 Basil L. Gildersleeve, D. C. L., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
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 Reginald Poole, D. C. L.....England
1887. Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, D. D.....Missouri
 Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Mus. Doc.....New York

1887.	Rev. Vardry McBee, Mus. Doc.....	North Carolina
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COMMENCEMENT DAY, 1887.

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Jas. Wadsworth Spratt.....	Florida
James Hall Lamb.....	Florida

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Charles S. Heard.....	Georgia
Edgar Gardner Murphy.....	Texas
Quincy Ewing.....	Louisiana
Lewis H. Mattair.....	Florida

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Emory Starr Fry.....	Texas
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William Haskell DuBose.....	South Carolina

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Edgar Gardner Murphy.....	Texas
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Hanson W. Jones.....	Louisiana
Robt. E. L. Craig.....	Kentucky
Louis Isidore Fleming, Jr.....	Florida
Thomas James de la Hunt.....	Indiana

Art.

Thomas James de la Hunt.....	Indiana
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Botany.

Winston Gill Evans.....	Tennessee
Lewis H. Mattair.....	Florida

Latin.

Winston Gill Evans.....	Tennessee
Thomas James de la Hunt.....	Indiana

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John L. Doggett.....	Florida
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Greek.

M. A.

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B. A.

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German.

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Dr. John B. Elliott.....	Louisiana
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AWARDS OF MEDALS AND PRIZES.

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Octavius Theodore Porcher.....South Carolina

Master's Medal for Latin.

Joseph Brevard Jones.....Alabama

Mrs. Ruggles-Wright Medal for French.

B. Franklin Whitner, Jr.....Florida

Lyman Medal for Elocution.

Robert E. L. Craig.....Kentucky

Prize in Intermediate Latin.

William Norman Guthrie.....Scotland

Prize in Junior Latin.

Paul Trapier Gadsden.....South Carolina

Register of Grammar School Prizes.

AWARDED ON COMMENCEMENT DAY, AUGUST 4, 1887.

BOND, T. H.....	Florida.....	Commercial Arithmetic.
BOND, T. H.....	Florida.....	Second French.
BUCK, R.....	Mississippi.....	Dictation.
BUCK, R.....	Mississippi.....	First French.
CLEVELAND, A. S.....	Texas.....	Second Latin.
COCKE, P. L.....	Tennessee.....	Reading.
COCKE, P. L.....	Tennessee.....	Third History.
COLLIER, T. J.....	Arkansas.....	Physical Geography.
COTTAM, H. T.....	Louisiana.....	Second German.
COURTS, R. W.....	Tennessee.....	English Composition.
GASTON, R. K.....	Texas.....	Conduct.
GASTON, R. K.....	Texas.....	First Algebra.
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JOHNSON, F. C.....	Tennessee.....	Second Algebra.
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JUDD, F. L.....	Tennessee.....	Third Greek.
KEELEY, T. N.....	Georgia.....	Third Latin.
MOORE, M. M.....	Tennessee.....	Third Arithmetic.
MOORE, T. C.....	Florida.....	Manual of Geography.
MORRIS, J. M.....	Kentucky.....	Writing.
MORRIS, J. M.....	Kentucky.....	Spelling.
PITTMAN, H. N.....	Georgia.....	First Arithmetic.
SHOUP, F. E.....	Tennessee.....	Geometry.
SNOWDEN, M.....	Louisiana.....	English Grammar.
WRENN, A. R.....	Tennessee.....	First History.
WRENN, A. R.....	Tennessee.....	Mental Arithmetic.

MEDALS.

H. T. COTTAM.....	Louisiana.....	New Testament History.
H. T. COTTAM.....	Louisiana.....	Declamation.
F. L. JUDD.....	Tennessee.....	Latin.
F. L. JUDD.....	Tennessee.....	Modern Languages.
M. M. MOORE.....	Tennessee.....	Old Testament History.
F. P. PHILLIPS.....	Florida.....	Church Catechism.
F. E. SHOUP.....	Tennessee.....	Greek.

Contributions to the Hodgson Library.

United States Government, ...	216 volumes and 132 pamphlets
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The late Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., LL.D., 44 volumes and 210 pamphlets,	
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The Huguenot Society of America.....	1 volume
Thomas Whittaker, of New York.....	44 volumes
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C. H. Poole, LL. D., of England.....	132 volumes
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The late Rev. Chas. W. Rankin, S. T. D., extensive and valuable library.	
Rev. W. L. Bostwick, of Fair Haven, Conn., valuable volumes and pamphlets.	

Recapitulation.

Summer School of Greek (not counted elsewhere).....	4
Theological Students.....	20
Post-Graduates.....	3
Special Students.....	2
Gownsmen	44
Juniors.....	109
Grammar School.....	151
Total.....	333

RESIDENCE.

Alabama.....	17	Michigan.....	2
Arkansas.....	3	Mississippi.....	21
California.....	3	Missouri.....	5
England.....	1	Montana.....	1
Florida.....	39	New York.....	3
Georgia.....	12	North Carolina.....	2
Indiana.....	3	Pennsylvania	2
Ireland.....	2	Scotland.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	South Carolina.....	25
Louisiana.....	33	Tennessee.....	89
Massachusetts.....	2	Texas.....	49
Mexico.....	1	Virginia.....	1

Expenses.

To avoid misunderstanding and ensure prompt attention, DIRECT COMMUNICATION should be had with the REV. TELFAIR HODGSON, D.D., Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC EXPENSES.

Matriculation, paid on entrance	\$ 10 00
Fee for damage to property, paid on entrance	5 00
Tuition each year	\$100 00
Medical fee each year	10 00
Mail carriage each year	1 00
Total	\$126 00

PERSONAL EXPENSES.

Board, including washing, mending and lights, a year	\$210 00
Fuel	2 50
Cadet uniform	\$ 29 00
Contingent deposit	40 00
Total	\$281 50

Thus a student's expenses may be as follows:

Academic	\$126 00
Personal	281 50
Total	\$407 50
Each succeeding year \$15.00 less, or	\$392 50

This may be somewhat reduced if he do not spend all of his contingent deposit, which deposit is intended to cover cost of books, etc.

Students desiring to take Gymnastics will be examined by the Health Officer and pay a fee of \$5.00 a term.

The Academic charges are fixed and invariable. The personal expenses vary, and of these the above table gives only an estimate.

The list comprises the items usually paid through the Vice-Chancellor for members of the Academic Department and Grammar School. Theological students (who attend to their own personal expenses) have special rates; they pay to the Vice-Chancellor five dollars and fifty cents per term for Medical Fee and Mail Carriage.

The Academic charges are payable in *advance* for each term. *Students are not admitted to any Examinations for the honors of the University until these dues are paid.*

Matriculation is charged for the student's first term only.

Damage fee, like matriculation, is paid once, and that on entrance.

With regard to the other items, the University acts only as agent. It is safe to send money for students' board by draft to the order of the Vice-Chancellor, otherwise the University assumes no responsibility in the matter. This also removes all possibility of such moneys being used by the student for other expenses than board.

The University makes special arrangements for the delivery of mail; and it is requested that all matter for students will be addressed to the "care of the University of the South."

The University has no Boarding Department. Students board in licensed houses, under the supervision of the authorities. Parents arrange through the Vice-Chancellor. Students bring one pair of blankets, three sheets, two pillow-cases, six napkins and six towels. The board month is twenty-eight days.

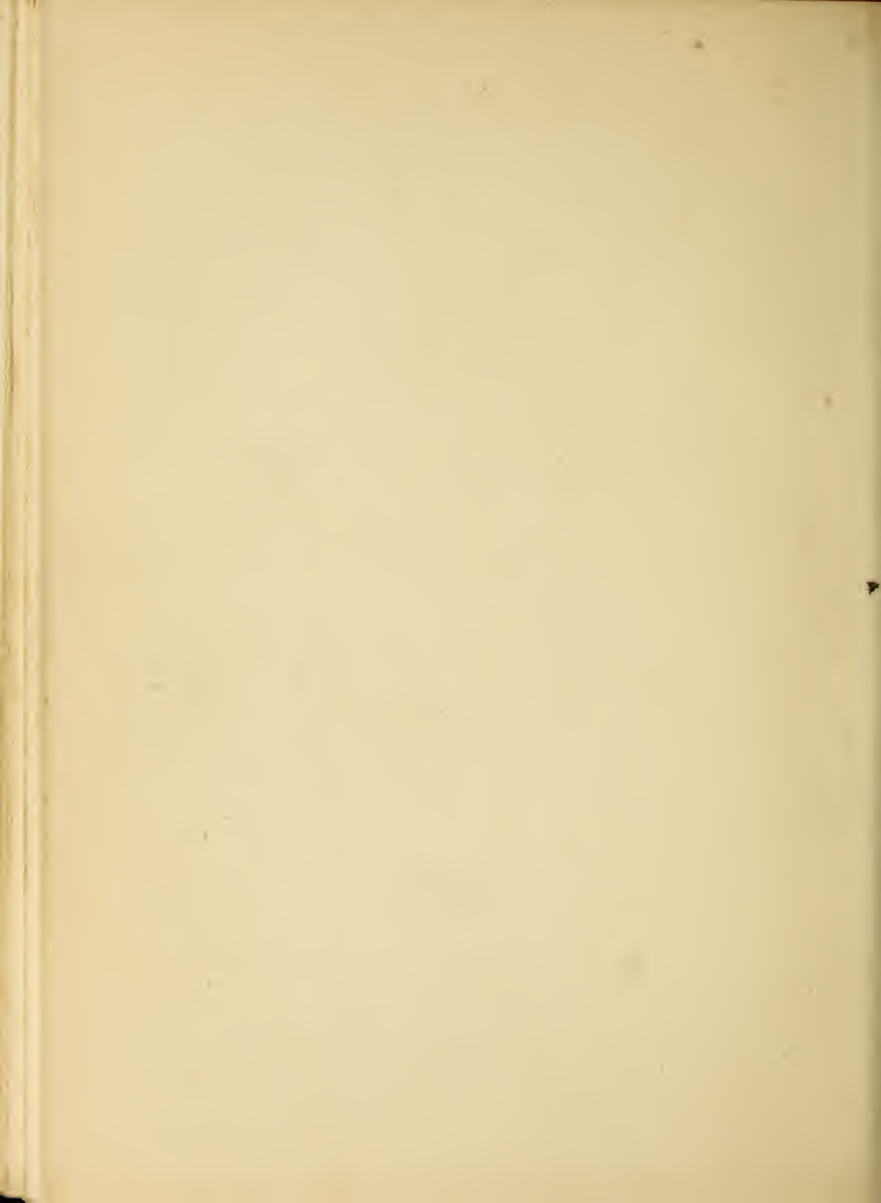
Cadet uniforms are furnished at tailor's rates. The uniform is an economical dress, and may be worn at all times. Ordinarily one suit per annum suffices for required use.

The Contingent Deposit is an estimate made for the convenience of parents and guardians who wish the University to look after the student's personal expenses, as books, medicine, repairing, etc. It is calculated for *immediate necessities only, and no extraordinary items* will be paid from it.

Full instruction should accompany all remittances for pocket money for the students. All remittances should be made to

TELFAIR HODGSON, D. D.,

Vice-Chancellor.



University of the South Papers.

Series B, No. 31.



ECCE QUAM BONUM.

Commencement Address, delivered by the
Hon. Jno. T. Morgan, of Alabama,
August 3rd, 1887.

THE CONSTITUTION.

VENERABLE CHANCELLOR, GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

All prosperous nations are apt to speak of the era, in which they have gained wealth and power, with a degree of enthusiasm; and of their plans of moral and civil government as the best that human wisdom has devised. While their growth in riches and power continues, their boasting has a foundation that is, apparently, good. When adversity comes, and poverty and weakness take possession of the empty thrones and deserted palaces and temples of the rich, and the powerful, the philosophers and political economists search for the cause of decay, and usually find them in what is justly termed the degeneracy of mankind. The weakness, frailty and fluctuating uncertainty of the individual man—the factor, unit or atom, that is aggregated in the dead nation, is examined by the post mortem commission of learned philosophers, and is justly declared to be the cause of the decay.

It is not so certain that the prosperity of a people is due to their virtues, as it is, that their destruction is due to their vices; for prosperity is a relative condition, and one country has been often found to prosper, very unworthily, because of the weakness of its neighbors. It is certain, however, that the vice that destroys a nation, is found in the individuals that comprise its citizenship. Like a malignant distemper, the vice of a single powerful man will permeate a whole community, or a nation, and like one active disease germ, finding an atmosphere to encourage its ravage, will destroy even the most powerful governments.

The virtuous and honest prosperity of a country, there-

fore, depends upon the health of the body politic, and that depends upon the condition of the individuals that forms this grand aggregate; and their condition forms the atmosphere that either promotes, or resists, decay.

The people of the United States and their government, and all their industrial and social institutions are wonderfully, honestly, and virtually prosperous, and in our reading of the fate of other republics, that have enjoyed similar advantages, we find the question always present, whether this is a sudden and fortuitous lifting up of a people, whose day of glorious light and beauty shall be followed by other sad centuries of gloom, like those of the dark ages; or, whether we have received and accepted a blessing from Heaven, that will be as lasting as the skies from which it descended upon us.

I have no fear that we shall fall into decay and so disappoint the brightest hope of liberty, peace and prosperity, that ever visited this world; and this feeling of security is not the flattering dream of an optimist. What I expect will be wrought out with the sort of labor that has attended the planting and progress of Christianity for nearly nineteen centuries; but it will come with equal certainty. This work will address itself to the enlightened intellect of our people; to their quickened perception of the dignity and duties of American citizenship; and will be based upon the moral condition of the people, under the benign influence of Christianity. Based on any other foundation our Republic would perish, as all the ancient Republics perished.

In a recent letter, our eminent fellow-citizen, Hon. Jefferson Davis, said: "When our forefathers achieved their independence, the corner stone of the Government they constructed was individual liberty."

That is a true utterance as to the government they established, but, that "individual liberty" was associated with the elements of sovereign power in citizen and, both his liberty and his sovereign power were based upon the moral law of the Christian system, by the common consent of the American people, as an everlasting foundation. Whatever changes these sovereigns may

hereafter make in the plan and powers of their government, or in defining, or arranging, the liberties of the citizen, will be made with reference to the moral tenets of Christianity, or, if they are not so made, they will assist in degenerating liberty into license.

This hemisphere presents a field for free constitutional government, based on this moral code, that should cause the hearts of these young men to beat with turbulent and strenuous anxiety to enter upon the work of its perfect establishment.

This hemisphere is all Christian, from Greenland to Patagonia.

There is no enemy found, in any government of this New World, to the tenets of the christian system. Governments based on this system are here, and only five of them are nominally under royal rule. The others are constitutional republics. Thus, our plans of government has encompassed the New World, in which no new kingdom will ever be established.

The establishment of constitutional, christian republics in Asia, the inert, but apparently immovable, obstructions of various forms of paganism, present difficulties that would deter the most heroic spirit; while, on this hemisphere, the whole field is already occupied by christian people, under christian and free governments.

But we have at home enough of high incentive to move the heart of every good man to a devout love of this great liberty; and to compel him to examine and understand the true foundations on which it rests; and the degree and manner in which its protection and administration is confided to the agents and servants of the people. When we have conquered ourselves the New World will lie at our feet.

This university is established for the purpose of preparing men for all the duties of life, including those of citizenship of the States and of the United States. I desire to present some thoughts connected with that dual relation, held by the people of this country, and also with the high position it gives us, when compared with people of other countries.

It is sometimes said, but not with justice, that some other countries take better care of their people than we do, but it may be said with truth, that no people have so much power, as ours possess to take care of themselves. No people have such authority in government as we possess, and none, in turn, receive the same advantages from their own governments.

Our people present the grandest and most impressive phase of their character to the view of other people in their capacity as citizens of the United States. In their character as citizens of their respective States, however, they have the highest consciousness of their powers, of the dignity and influence of their individuality, and of the value of their liberties.

In the combination of these two-fold characters they present the highest form ever yet attained, of the manhood that is next to divinity ; of the power that comes most directly from the All Powerful ; and of that elevation and development that is the fruit of Christian civilization.

The present stage of that development, manifested in the condition of 65,000,000 of American people, is a marvelous fact.

This high condition of the people is manifest in their physical and mental strength and culture ; it appears in their moral and religious conduct ; in their industries ; in their homes and farms ; in their mines and manufactures ; their fisheries and their forests ; in their towns and cities ; in their telegraphs and telephones ; their means of transportation and rapid travel ; in their reliance upon the conservative force of a deep sense of patriotic duty to the country ; so that they rest confidently on an army and navy, we are mere skeleton military establishments, for the security of the public peace. This high condition of the people, in its political phase, appears in the distribution of the powers of government into departments free from the friction of rivalry ; into States without jealousies ; into counties and towns, for the care of municipal interests, and in the security afforded by the laws, for every personal and

political right of every individual, either at home, or abroad.

This splendid achievement in the regulation and protection of so many people, having such diverse rights and interests, must trace its history to some great cause.

Our enquiry, to-day, will be directed to the source of this mighty influence which I would commend to your considerate attention.

The transactions of a single day, among the people of the United States, where so much is done and with so little friction, prove the existence of a great, conservative power, to regulate and protect, that resembles, in these respects, the power that holds the planetary orbs in balance, confining each to its definite circuit, but leaving to each the exercise of the utmost energy needed to perform its assigned task. That power is the law supported by the hearty concurrence of public sentiment. The law must have more than the strength that compels obedience, to create such harmony of action amongst so many people, with conflicting interests, motives and passions. The law must have the support and respect of the people before it can regulate such interests, through a series of many years, with their varying conditions.

A law-abiding people must be a law-loving people, and this is a natural and peculiar characteristic of our American communities. It is a consequence of the fact that they, under God, are the source of power, from whence the laws emanate, and they feel that their rights and liberties are dependent on themselves for security.

There is no arbitrary power at work among all these 65,000,000 of people, that can regulate the conduct or dispose of the property, or abridge the privileges, or disturb the peace and welfare of any of them. Whatever is rightfully done, contrary to the will of any of them, in a matter concerning any of their rights must be done under the authority of law, duly and rightfully administered. The declaration, so often made with conscious pride by our people, that ours is a government of laws,

is the true statement of the great foundation of the plan upon which rests the vast and splendid fabric of our system of self-government. Strike out this foundation principle and the whole structure will fall into ruin. A system of self-government, must necessarily be only a government of laws enacted by recognized authority administered by lawful agents and in due form. Our government is sometimes called a government by majorities, but the will of a majority, however great the numbers, that is not declared in some due form of law, and executed in accordance with law, is only the power of despotism, executed either by a tyrant, or a mob.

It is the law, in this country, that the people respect, and any usurpation of authority to govern them, without laws, however good or benevolent the purpose may be, is deprecated as being destructive of the foundations of society and government. In a country of laws there must be a code of organic and inviolable law to which all the people and all in authority must be bound with unflinching loyalty. We have such a code of written organic law—the constitution of the United States, and also a like code for each of the States. We connect the duty of the support of and obedience to this code, directly with the responsibility of all men to the Supreme Being, by an oath that the constitution imposes upon every officer, State and Federal, which oath God is called to witness. This solemn act recognizes the direct responsibility of men to God, for their failure to perform the duties, required by the constitution, which they have sworn to support. Our organic law, laid with such strong foundations and supported with sanctions that are to be enforced in this and in the eternal life, is the basis upon which we have built our governments in each State, and also the government of the United States.

Human wisdom will never discover any system that is more securely founded or better adjusted, or, that is likely to be more just and enduring than ours.

When we seek for the real cause of the prosperity of our people and the strength of our institution, we find

it in their confidence in these constitutions, and in faith and reverence for God, before whom they take oaths to support and obey them.

If a record—a historic memorial is kept elsewhere than in the fleeting and failing memory of man, and, if there is pictured on that scroll the true history of nations—what a splendid view of the Christian progress of mankind is unfolded in that chapter which records the first hundred years of the history of the government of the United States !

What men and women have we had as laborers in this field, and how joyfully must they gather about that historic temple in “the building not made with hands” to scan the great results ! Priests, judges, statesmen, teachers, soldiers, and the toilers who bore burdens without complaining and labored for slight reward, there find the inscriptions which tell of the work of their own hands ; the answers to their prayers ; the history of their sufferings for their country. They see the golden fruits of their examples as it wrought in the hearts of men, through generations, to purify the people and to lift them to a true level of a true Christian civilization.

This history begins as a governmental power, with the constitution of the United States, framed by delegates appointed by the States, ratified by the people of the States in convention assembled under their sovereign authority, and loved by every friend of true liberty and every honest aspirant for the elevation of the human race throughout the world.

I have thought that it would be agreeable to this audience, in this centennial year of our history under this constitution, that I should bring to their attention some of its leading features, which, in their essential difference from other governments existing, at the period of its adoption, may be regarded as the embodiment of a complete revolution in the principles of government, as they were then known and accepted by mankind.

I must not attempt an enumeration of the blessings that have flooded upon us from this great revolution in

the theories and forms of government. My mind cannot grasp so great a subject. In the least of these blessings I find more for which to be grateful than I can find words to describe. In the least of them, I think I can find more of advantage to mankind than can be justly traced to the rule of kingdoms and empires that have stood for ages. I attribute these blessings to the accord that exists between this revolution in political government, and the revolution in moral government which was inaugurated when christianity came to enlighten and improve mankind. "Christian civilization" as distinguished from "pagan barbarism," is the title we correctly apply to that progress of mankind which is so marked and rapid in the countries that accept christianity as the true basis of moral government, and as the best support of all that is good in practical government.

Our plan of government is the best for the promotion of christian civilization, and is, therefore, the best adopted to promote the good of the people.

It is not, perhaps, an erroneous doctrine of some political economists, that every people, in every age, have been, in a degree, self-governing; that the people are always responsible for bad government, because they were either too cowardly, or too besotted with ignorance, to deserve, or to be able to enjoy, better government; and that tyranny and oppression are invited by the weakness of the governed, rather than asserted through the courage and strength of their rulers.

I believe that government is always suited to the genius of the people; that autocracy is the common law of China, as slavery is the common law of the African negro, in his native land; because these are really the governments that such people prefer. Their low civilization is the immediate cause of this preference; they being incapable, now, of choosing a higher form of government.

I believe that the revolution in the condition of the entire human family, that came where the banner of Christianity was unfurled, affected as sensibly and as

thoroughly the principles of self-government, as it did the system of Jewish hierarchy.

How could it be possible that a system of morals and religion, that is intended to include in its blessings every nation and kindred, should omit to include civil government among the chief agencies of its great work?

I will not venture upon an exegesis of the scriptures to prove the truth of the suggestion, but there is such a picture presented by the Prophet Isaiah in his description of the removal of the yoke of the oppressors from the necks of the people, and such a declaration of the fact that the coming of our Savior is the event that would bring this relief to the people, that I feel that I have great support in the belief that I have just stated.

His splendid portrayal of the light that is to shine upon the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and of the happiness that is to follow to the people, has not been so fully realized by any other people as by those who have accepted christianity as the moral basis of government, and by none of those so fully as by the people of the United States.

The prophet thus declares, with the emphasis of great argument, based on a greater fact, the means by which this great revolution is to be accomplished "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be put upon his shoulders." Not upon his crowned and anointed head, as a symbol of "the divine right" to rule that mortal kings lay claim to, nor upon his right arm wielding sword and sceptre, in imperial power, but upon his shoulders, as a burthen is laid. Where the yoke of the oppressor was, there "the government shall be." This child and son, it seems, was not accredited to any one civil government of the world. He was rightful heir to the throne of David, but that throne was simply insignificant in view of the universal empire that was given to the heir whose name, according to distribution of the powers of his realm, should be called "wonderful" "counsellor" "the mighty God," "the everlasting Father," "the Prince of Peace." This son, though earnestly petitioned by his dejected

people, refused the crown and kingdom of David, and inaugurated the revolution that gave to mankind the right of responsibility of self-government. He was the rightful heir and royal prince, entitled to rule in the civil government of Judea, and had all power to place himself on that throne; but his mission was to reform and redeem men, as individuals, and his powers were as much higher than those of a king as his title was higher than any that was ever known to human governments.

He was accredited "Counsellor" to all Senates and assemblies; as the "Prince of Peace" to all warring nations, as the "Everlasting Father" to all the children of men; as the "Mighty God" to the mythologists, and as "Wonderful" to all creations. This was a complete revolution in the basis of human government.

It reached down to the individual man and inspired him with the conviction that his personal rights and powers were equal to his duties to himself and his creator.

It taught him that his Saviour was, in fact, a king who had all powers at his command, and that he had abdicated his temporal crown and throne so that he might claim the humblest man for his brother; raise him to the true dignity of his great endowments, and make of him a free agent in all that concerned his welfare. His office, as described by Isaiah, was too high and potent for any throne that man could assign him in government either by election or by submission to his power, but the principles of his ruling providence wove into the woof and web of human government, the duty and responsibility to God of every human being in every free government, for his opinions and conduct as a citizen.

In this way was government laid upon his shoulders, and to reach that result, the divine right to rule, claimed by Kings, was superseded by his Supreme Divinity.

The sovereignty of the American citizen, is of the fruit of this moral revolution. It has ripened into a definite signification. It combines theories and facts into powers of government aggregated into States; of which powers the citizen is the unit.

This sovereignty of the citizen is not a mythical state of political elevation, invented to flatter him into a false estimate of his powers. It is a true statement of a fact which, of itself, raises the American citizen to a position of power, dignity and influence, that no subject of any King has ever yet enjoyed.

The old theory of government began with the king, invested him with all sovereign power, and made him the law-giver to the people. The principle established by the christian revolution began with the people, and gave to them the authority to make laws for their own government. We adopted this new principle, in our government, and based our constitutions upon that foundation. On that rock we established our liberties to endure forever.

It has seemed to me that the moral reformation of mankind would be incomplete until the moral and legal responsibility of men is made commensurate with every duty they owe to society; and that the necessary complement of this responsibility is the right to participate in the conduct of civil government.

Responsibility to power without any voice in its exercise or control or any right to question its authority, or any right to refuse obedience, is slavery.

It is to the liberalizing effect of christian civilization that I attribute that high condition of our people which enabled them to adopt that new and distinctive feature of our government, the right of the people to rule themselves—that raised the colonist in this country from the condition of the British subject to the rights and dignity of a citizen of an American State; and recognize that citizen as belonging to the class who are the source of all sovereignty in the State, clothed with the power, in common with his fellows, to make laws for the State.

This aggregated power is what we, fondly and proudly declare, the sovereignty of the people of the United States. This is a Christian declaration.

None of the followers of Confucius, or Brahma, or Mahomet, have ever thought of the sovereignty of the people as the theory of government that would relieve

them from hardships or imperial rule. Their religions have led them with savage fury, into many rebellions against thier rulers; but they are below the plane of Christian civilization, and have no just comprehension of the real dignity of man, or of his right to self-government. One king is dethroned, that another may wield the scepter of power, but the people remain subject and cling to their servility.

Other nations, having the Christian faith, and greatly enlightened, have not had the courage to accept for themselves the full powers and rights of a true Christian manhood. They continue to fill up the armies and fight great battles to support the theory of the divine right of their kings to rule them. They still stand immovable against the evidence we have so abundantly furnished, to show the sovereign right of the people to conduct and enjoy self-government. It is painfully interesting to witness the struggle of our British kinsmen to prevent Ireland from the enjoyment of this liberty, even in a very restricted degree. Ireland is not demanding the restoration of the Irish kingdom. They do not ask for an Irish king to rule them by divine right, but for an Irish parliament where the people can make laws for their own government, in respect of certain local matters, by divine permission.

Great Britain cannot concede this demand without recognizing in the Irish people, a degree of sovereignty. However slight that may be, it would convey with it the admission of the right of self-government in the Irish people, and, to that extent, would reverse the theory that the crown is the source of all sovereignty.

The principle involved in this controversy, is much the same that caused the American colonies to revolt against the British government.

A false issue it is true, covers up the real question at the bottom of this controversy. But in the end, our example of local government, by States with sovereign powers, will teach "our venerable mother" that the British people, and not the British Crown, rule in that realm. She will find at some early day, that the sover-

eight States of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, united under the Crown of Great Britain, as the Federal head, for national purposes, will form a more powerful government than they now have, because it will engage the affections of the people. The American example exerts a power in Great Britain that will maintain the strength of that splendid kingdom by teaching the Crown and the people the value of the right of local self-government and, that wherever the nominal sovereignty of that government may be, its supreme power resides in the people.

France has adopted the theory of the sovereignty of the people, and has entitled herself to the profound respect and sympathy of every liberty loving man in the world. France will maintain this splendid attitude, unless the absence of sovereign states from her system shall make the republic the victim of centralized power. When Great Britain shall adopt this theory of the true sovereign power, as it must do, there will be no difficulty in maintaining it, because she will have four sovereign states in which to establish local, sovereign government, and her principal colonies will earnestly support a plan that is similar to that under which they now adhere to the British Empire.

It was to strengthen and make perpetual this American plan of government, based on the sovereignty of the people, that the states, by their deputies, were assembled in convention at Philadelphia one hundred years ago, and were deliberating in secret session, upon the propositions that form the Constitution of the United States. Thirty-nine delegates, representing twelve States, at the conclusion of their labors, affixed their signatures to the instrument. George Washington was president of the convention. "Altogether they formed the goodliest fellowship of law givers whereof this world holds record." In that convention the states alone were heard. No record was permitted to be made of any individual vote. In this way, the prestige of great names was without influence upon the popular estimate of any part of the work of the convention; the

fear of personal accountability, if there was such fear, was dissipated; but, above all, the voice of each sovereign state was uttered, with no uncertain sound, in every act of that body, each vote was the solemn judgment and declared will of a sovereign State, free and independent, dealing with its own rights and powers, and agreeing with other States as to certain concessions that were necessary to promote the general welfare of all the States. There was close and serious debate on every question that arose, and unanimity was seldom reached, except through compromise and concession. The general theories of government that were advanced were not widely divergent.

Some powerful men in the convention were royalists in their personal views, but they yielded their opinions to the resolute determination of the people of all the States, that they would retain their recognized sovereignty and would never yield it into the hands of any crowned king, whether he should be created by their decree or imported from some royal nursery beyond the sea.

The States had already incorporated in their constitutions much that had been common to all many years before the convention met, and they had matured many fundamental ideas, in their own experience, which were found to be essential in forming and balancing the powers of the new plan of a Federal Government. Every high motive of action and all the cautious reserve that leads sovereign States to weigh the consequences of yielding any of their powers to another government, were in full play in that convention. They had not met to destroy the States or to impair their powers or vigor, but to unite their energies in the effort to secure for each and all the better protection of their liberties and greater harmony in their relations with each other and towards other countries.

The debates were candid, sedate, and free from arrogance, or servility. They were, at times, so strenuous that a final agreement was considered impossible.

Through this severe refining came out the constitu-

tion, pure and free of dross, and the principles and pie of the mould in which it was fashioned yielded in form, as it did in substance and merit, the most beautiful and symmetrical work of human wisdom.

Benjamin Franklin, a man of strong and justifiable faith in his own matured judgment, said, when he was about to sign the Constitution: "Mr. President, several parts of this Constitution I do not, at present, approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them. It astonishes me to find this system approaching so near to perfection. I consent to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have of its errors, I sacrifice to the public good." Indeed, it required a great act of faith to, step boldly upon the rock which was higher than they, upon which was built this incomparable structure.

No man in that convention claimed, or could claim, the paternity of the constitution, or even a controlling leadership in its formation.

Franklin seemed to realize the lofty majesty of the work; but its grandeur repelled his too familiar embrace.

When it had dawned upon him, with clearness, that the constitution was the work of hands "that builded more wisely than they knew," "looking towards a sun which was emblazoned on the President's chair, he said of it to those near him: 'In the vicissitudes of fear, I was not able to tell whether it was rising or setting; now I know that it is a rising sun.'"

It was a rising sun; but, like a summer sun, while it was perfect when it first appeared above the horizon, it had a long and gentle dawn. The State constitutions and the articles of confederation preceded this rising sun.

The liberties of the race we are descended from were the precious inheritance of many successive generations before our fathers incorporated them in their written constitution and combined them into an irrevocable creed and a body of irrevocable law, which can only be

altered in the mode prescribed in the instrument. The constitution became obligatory on the States that ratified it when nine States, in their conventions, acceded to it. State action controlled every step taken in the formation of the Government of the United States from the beginning to the end. The people of the United States, as an aggregate body, had no part in the creation or the ratification of this constitution; and, under its provision, it is impossible that they can vote en masse, or as an aggregated body, in any election relating to the officers or the policy, of the United States. The separate communities, in the States, vote upon such matters, and their power is felt in their controls, only through their representatives.

I refer to this subject, not that I intend to discuss any of the controversies, past or present, as to what are termed State's rights, or State's remedies, relating to supposed conflicts between State and Federal authority; but that I think it opportune to invite your attention to the sovereign autonomy of the States which I conceive to be the chief pillar of strength to the Government of the United States, its surest bond of union and the most conservative influence over the justice of its operations. This combination of sovereign States into a separate sovereign government; the States and the government that represented their union, each having full sovereignty within agreed and well defined limits, was one of the new features in our federal plan. Still it was a growth, rather than a plan that was devised by the State-craft of our fathers.

Such a combination in any other country would have resulted in an empire, but the sovereign people would not abdicate their power. They preferred to delegate to a central, national government, so much power as would execute their will, in matters designated in a written constitution while it would respect the powers reserved to the States, or the people. A government that should be always subject to their ultimate sovereign power. It was the novelty of the plan of combining together the sovereignty of the people of the

States ; the union of sovereign States in a government formed to serve the people, and subordinate to them ; a government that was also sovereign and supreme within the sphere of its constitutional authority that excited the curious speculation of statesmen. The powers reserved to the States and the people, to control the Federal government through elections in the States, for President and Vice-President, and for members in both houses of Congress ; and the power to alter or amend the constitution of the United States through the action of three-fourths of the States, caused the most confident of the friends of the new government to call it an experiment. The other features of the constitution were chiefly taken from the history of the experiences of our race in government, and were adjusted so as to carry out these foundation ideas.

The iron of the faith and fortitude of the earliest defenders of human rights and liberties ; the purest gold of principle tried in the furnace of many persecutions and still untarnished with the corrosions of human depravity, were chosen by our fathers for the crown of liberty. In that diadem they set the richest jewels of thought, and with it they crowned the sovereign people.

These ancient rights and liberties, thus gathered into the ark of the covenant of the constitution, were our inheritance from our ancestral lines, consecrated by the sufferings and blood of many generations. These were not a gift from the convention, nor from the States that ratified its work ; any more than the sacred scriptures were a bestowment of the learned and pious bodies that arranged and translated them into modern languages.

The mention of a few of ancient rights and liberties will illustrate the difference between the work created by the convention, to which I have alluded, and the principles that have been recognized for many generations, as belonging to the traditional liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Trial by jury, under indictments, or presentment by a grand jury ; setting forth a description of the offense ; the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ; protection

of the person from arrest, and from seizures and searches except upon the oath of the informer; the sanctity of homes against intrusions by soldiery, or by civil officers, without warrant issued according to law; the right of free assemblage and of petition, free speech and a free press; with many other enumerated rights of person and property, were of this class. There are also rights and liberties reserved to the people that are not specially enumerated.

The theory of the constitution being, that all the rights of the States and people, not expressly delegated to the United States, in the constitution, or prohibited to the States, or the people, are reserved to them respectively, it was not necessary to enumerate all their rights in that instrument. Our fathers, evidently, selected those rights, liberties and privileges, for express enumeration, that were most directly necessary for the support of the sovereignty of the people; that gave them the most complete protection against the rapacity of tyrants; and that gave them the greatest control over their representatives in congress, and of the officers of the United States. These leading purposes are also distinctly manifested in the division of the government into three departments, and, in the vesting of the supreme judicial power in tribunals that could determine the lines of division between the powers of the departments. They are also manifested in the control of questions of taxation, which were left, virtually, in the hands of the immediate representatives of the people. Again they are manifest in the provision which prohibits a permanent appropriation for the support of the army and navy, even in time of war; and in the provision, that no money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in accordance with an appropriation made by law.

The student of the constitution will be impressed with the care taken by its framers to make the whole instrument a protection of the people and the States against any usurpation, or abuse of power by the Federal Government. But I am trenching on the field of dialectics, when I need nothing but the facts of history to support

my view of the constitution, as a plan of government, in which the people of the states hold the ultimate and supreme sovereign power; and that their ancient liberties, enumerated, and their new liberties, that are expressly defined in that instrument, were never surrendered to the government of the United States.

It was a wise view of the changes and necessities of the future, that led our fathers to have a written constitution, instead of adopting the British idea of an unwritten organic law. As the constitution was an agreement between the states, whose terms were special and new, it would have been impossible to properly define the articles of agreement, without writing them out. That constitution is not a charter of liberties, such as magna charta was. It is a recital, or enumeration, of liberties and rights, which congress and the officers of the federal government shall not violate, or refuse to support. Our congress has been, often, too eager to cut loose from constitutional restraints, in order to meet supposed or actual exigencies in our affairs. There is a dangerous tendency in congress to substitute for their restricted powers, the absolutism of the British Parliament. Had our constitution, like the British constitution, consisted only of the traditions of unwritten law, congress would, by this time, have found in its powers the omnipotence of the British Parliament, before which a constitution is, as a wisp of straw.

It is undeniable that almost every usurpation of power that has occurred under this Government, has originated with Congress. There are many cases, some of the gravest import, in which the Supreme Court have been compelled by their oaths to support the Constitution, to declare acts of Congress to be null and void. In many other cases, presidents have refused to consent to enactments of Congress that were considered hasty and improvident, or were held to be contrary to the Constitution. All legislative bodies are inclined to be aggressive, and in a central government where the interests in charge of Congress are so immense, there are great temptations to overstep the boundaries of power.

Congress acts in the name of the people in all their legislation, and the safeguards that prevent usurpation, under the guise of rendering them some essential service or duty, are of inestimable value to the country. The one danger that is more to be feared than all others in our government, is the power of Congress in matters of taxation and expenditures. The power to decide, for themselves, how far they will exercise their privilege, without the check of any other power, except the veto power of the President. The power to fill the treasury to overflowing, through taxation, and to empty it into the pockets of numerous and powerful classes, for sectional, or party, or class, or personal objects, is surely a dangerous power. The bribery of classes from the spoils of taxation, levied upon the people, either through seductive expenditures of the public money, or through favoritism and unjust discrimination in the tax laws, is a danger to the Republic that is the more to be feared, because it is so easy to be accomplished. That doctrine of the Constitution which shelters the text of the instrument from being perverted through false interpretation, by requiring that the powers of Congress shall appear plainly, and affirmatively, or shall be held not to exist, has as much of the welfare of the country bound up in it, as any other feature that can be cited.

I turn now to the States that contributed to the government of the United States all the powers that it possesses, and still retain the authority to increase or diminish those powers, through the amendment of the constitution. This simple statement of fact, answers every question as to the supposed supremacy of the Federal Government over the States, separately or collectively, except in the cases where such supremacy is expressly provided for in the Constitution.

When the States met in convention one hundred years ago, if they intended to disrobe themselves of sovereignty and surrender their powers to the supreme control of a central government they were about to create, why did they not decree that the States should be abolished? In that case they would, of necessity, have

created a great Democratic Republic, such as France is, with its arondissements, or like Switzerland, with its cantons to take the places of the States. No such thought ever entered the mind of any delegate to the convention of 1787. Nothing could have been more abhorrent to the people, or to their delegates in that convention, than the suggestion that they should surrender the sovereignty of their States, in order to form a more perfect Union. Those States were indestructible, and so they remain. It is said that a star has disappeared from the heavens and has faded from existence.

The power of God is equal to the permission of such an event, without involving the whole planetary system in ruin, but the power of man was not, and is not now, equal to the destruction of an American State, without entailing anarchy upon every other State.

Our fathers relied upon the States and their sovereign powers to secure and regulate the individual rights of the people, and to protect their liberties. This was the sole purpose of their creation, as it was one of the purposes of the ordination by them of the government of the United States. The other purposes of that union were subordinate and auxiliary to these, and were chiefly the increase of their commerce, their more harmonious relations and intercourse, and their better security against foreign powers.

These are not new ideas or principles, in the history of American governments, but they are new to all other governments. The colonies, under their charters from the British crown, held much the same relations to that government that the Dominion of Canada now holds, and were about as free as the Dominion is to enact laws to regulate every domestic concern. The people of the colonies looked to their charter governments with legislatures which they elected for justice, security and protection, in everything that was not national in its character. The transition from colonial existence to statehood, which was an act of organized rebellion against the British crown, neither increased nor decreased their personal liberties, and did not change their dependence

upon their home governments for all the rights and blessings that supreme law can guarantee. During the war of the Revolution they paid taxes to their States for the support of armies, and of their local government.

When peace came, and with it independence, Great Britain in the treaty of peace, named each of the States, separately, and acknowledges each to be "a free sovereign, and independent State, and treats with them as such." These States, governed by the people, formed a Confederation with all other States, lately in rebellion, and in the second of the articles it was agreed that "each State shall retain its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." When the constitution of the United States was submitted for ratification, it was in these words: "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution, between the States so ratifying the same." This is cold and literal history, but it more eloquently states the survival of the States and the sovereignty of their people with undiminished powers for the security of life, liberty and property, than I can find phrases in which to describe it, and so I will leave this argument to rest securely upon the undisputed facts. There is nothing in this history to indicate that the States ever intended to relegate their people to the care and control of any other government in respect of their liberties of their personal or property rights within their own territories.

I cannot perceive any substantial difference between the second Article of the Confederation, which I have quoted, and the following amendments of the Constitution :

Article IX. "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Article X. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the

States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

And, so, I understand that the States reserved their undelegated rights in full force and vigor when they entered the Union.

The limited field of powers conferred by the States upon the United States, is much too narrow to admit of the care of the infinite variety of interests that concern the people of the States.

The States remain the repositories of the guardianship of these delicate and varied trusts. Every provision of the constitution recognizes the fact that the sovereignty of the people of the States can only be expressed, in respect of their political power in their federal relations through the authority of the laws of the States. The presence of State authority in every authentic expression of the will of the people, relating to their national affairs, shows how firmly and sedulously the framers of our plan of government were resolved that the union they formed should be the harmonious combination of powerful sovereignties, and that, within this double-walled citadel, the sovereignty and all the rights and liberties of the people should be forever safe from tyranny, or betrayal, and from invasion and destruction by other powers. They could not have planned differently in the formation of the union, unless they had consented to the disruption of each of the States, and the remoulding of their ashes into one nation, with one sovereign head, one set of laws, for all, one voice in the elections in which the people would participate en masse, a nation whose fate would ultimately hang upon the nod, or the word of one man. If any had desired that result, as some seem now, to prefer it, the sense of sovereignty and independence, which led the States to self-government, through the trials of the war of the Revolution, would have rendered it a moral impossibility.

But, I think with wonder and reverence of the faith and courage that strengthened the hearts, and of the wisdom that guided the thoughts of our people up to the

grand conception of a Republic of Republics, as the consummation of excellence in human government

It seems to me that there is nothing beyond, to be desired. By one act of sublime faith, our country mounted to the plane on which all the nations of the world will be found, when the Christian revolution, that gave to mankind the consciousness of the rights and responsibilities of self-rule, shall have finished its great work in redeeming the people from misrule and oppression. And, we were the first to rise to this high position.

Thus have we raised liberty, regulated by law, to its supreme height in human government, and have secured to it the power of self-protection under State and federal constitutions, in accordance with christian civilization, and in these the rule of the people finds its glorious apotheosis.

The wide field of thought, so filled with subjects of pleasing reflection and with the history of events that justly stimulate the pride of the American people, I must now leave to your own exploration, as time will not permit me to dwell longer within its beautiful borders.

We may not justly attribute all this display of quiet, reserved power in our people ; of order and good fellowship in society, and in Church and State ; of wealth accumulated and increasing ; and of happy homes, tenanted by industrious, frugal, virtuous and God-fearing people, to the influence, alone, of our plan of government. For much of this is due to the genius of our race and to the qualities that have made the English speaking people the leaders in human progress for many centuries. But, we claim that our institutions of government have placed us in the lead of that great race of people, in this : that we have accomplished more in one century for the elevation of the people, and the security of their rights, than has been done by any other people in a like period of time.

I attribute these results to the fact, that in our country, thought has been left free, conscience untrameled, religion has been left to its own divine guardianship ; liberty has been regulated by law, secured in constitu-

tions, and nurtured by the love of the people ; industry, invention and commerce have received their just rewards ; and the States and the Federal government have contributed their united powers to conduct a free people through such vicissitudes as would have destroyed any other government.

I pass by many of the proofs of the strength and excellence of our plan of government, to notice one, that includes all others in the scope and solemnity of its testimony.

Slavery, in our Constitution, was the occasion and incentive to controversy over an ancient division of opinion as to the powers of Congress to legislate for its protection, and for its abolishment.

In sixty years, this debate agitated the country, until the war between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union became inevitable.

The people were so aroused that internecine war could only be avoided by inaugurating a war between the States ; so that civil war became the desperate alternative.

War came and hung its crimson banners in the heavens for more than four years, during which the civil power of the United States was paralyzed in more than half the area of the States.

If we can yet clear our vision from the smoke of battle, that rose above a thousand fields of carnage ; if we can forget the tide of fraternal blood that was poured upon the soil of our common country, and the miseries of those who fought in the armies, and the greater sufferings of those who waited for the tidings from the seat of war ; let us realize now, as we could not then, what power it was that made the peace, fraternity and prosperity possible that we enjoy to-day, here in the very track of the great armies that were engaged in those terrific and protracted struggles.

It was a political power, that could not be destroyed, or defeated in its purpose, or driven from its mission, even by the fierce and vindictive passions of civil war. The warring States of the South ceased their relations

with the federal government and the other States, except as their armies marched back and forth across their borders, but they, and all the other States, remained in complete civil organization and activity during all the great civil war.

The war filled hundreds of thousands of graves with the remains of heroic men, and ended. The maimed and wounded, and the weary and hungry soldiers, staggered back to their homes. There they found their State governments, in full organization, ready to aid them with the protection of the laws, while they resumed the duties and labors of civil life.

Not a principle, or law, or agency, or officer of the State governments, had been displaced.

The rude shocks of war had not paralyzed any State; but they had interrupted the government of the United States, in its high powers.

It was not destroyed. It was indestructible, because it had the support of the honest affections of the people of all the States for its principles. It was the universal belief of the people, that they would be under the guardianship of the State and Federal Constitutions of their country, where their liberties would be secure, that banished all fear of re-union, re-established their hopes, and caused them again to enter the house of their fathers and sit down in peace.

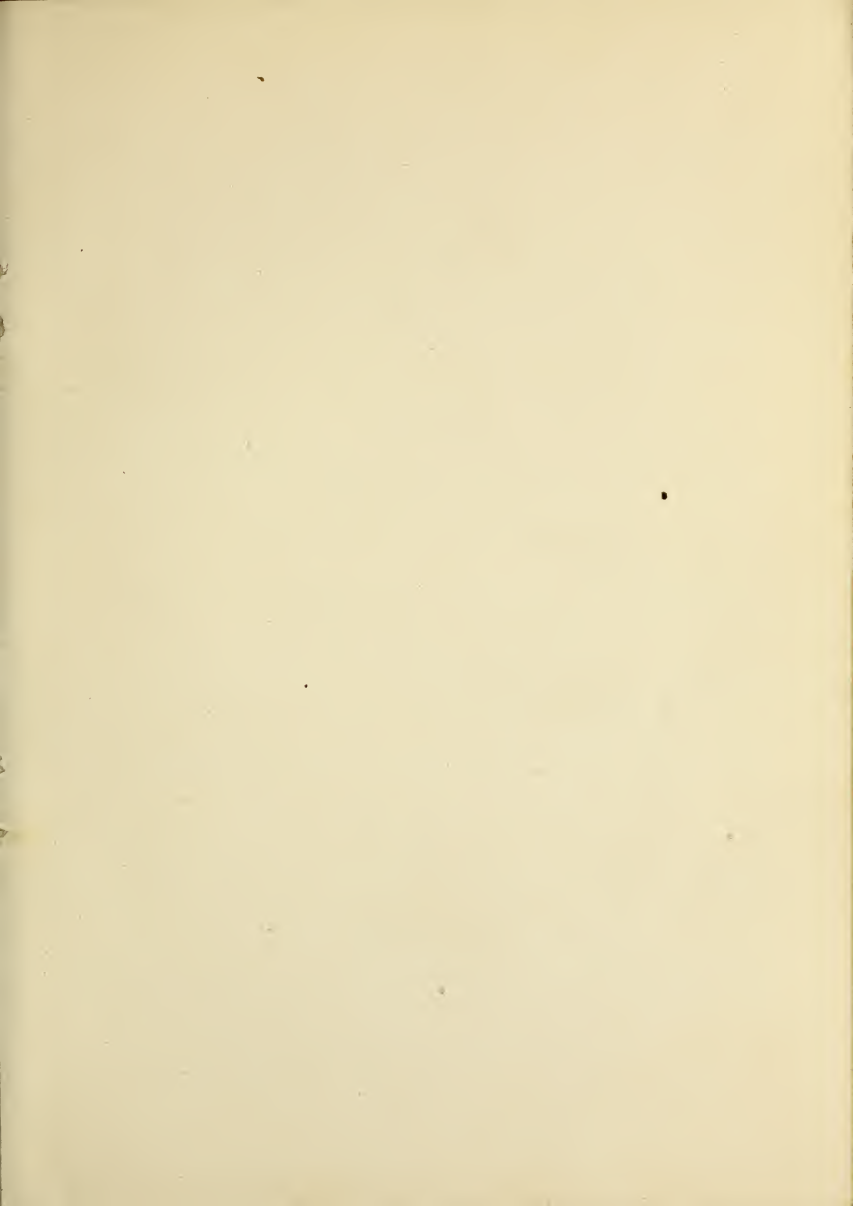
It was our plan of government, with its written constitution, that re-established the faith of the people in the future of our country. They believed that, when these organic laws should again work out their benign results, in securing justice to all men, that the losses and sufferings of the civil war would be forgotten, its estrangements and fierce hatreds would cease, and that the American people would again be united in their efforts to promote the prosperity and honor of their beloved country. This common faith has, indeed, united them in a common brotherhood, and no great question is left open that is likely ever again to separate them.

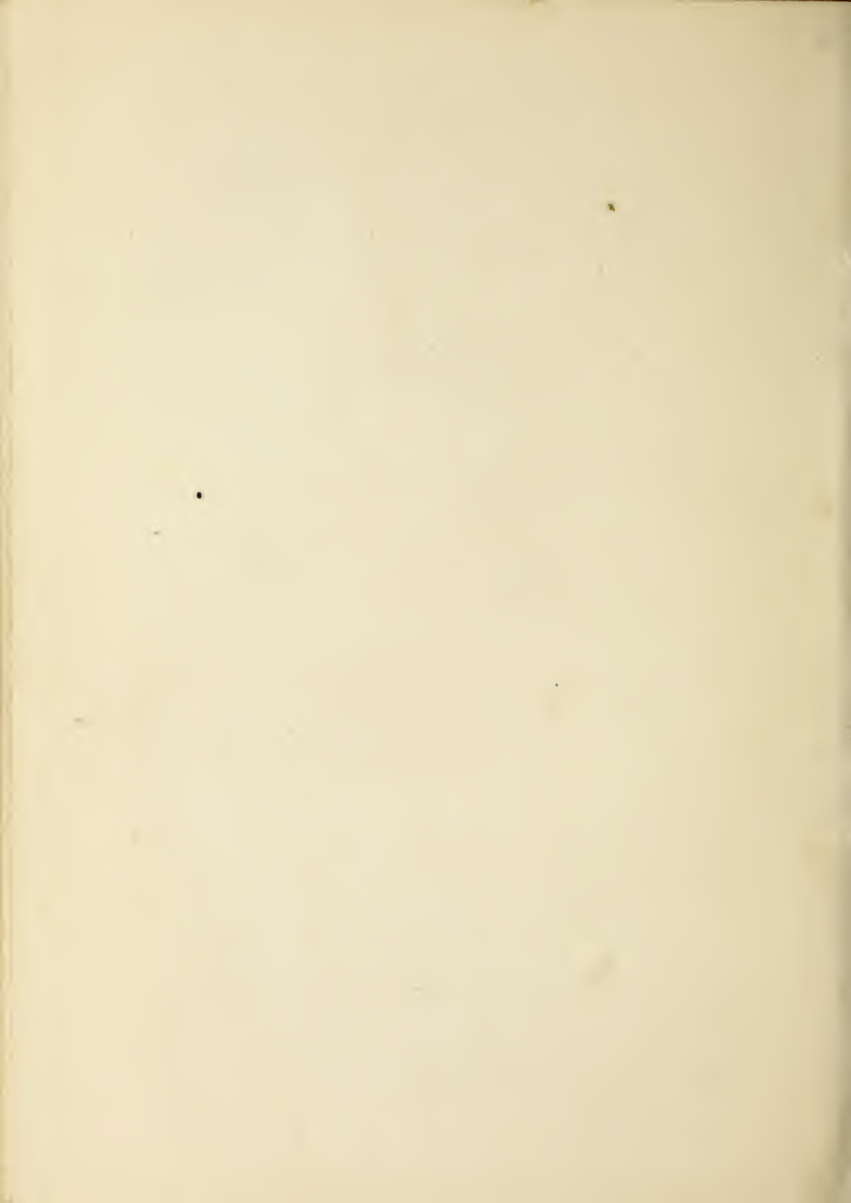
I am proud of the honor and happy in the privilege I now enjoy, of expressing to you my admiration and rev-

erence for this grand embodiment of wisdom, justice, and liberty—the Constitution of the United States—at the closing of the first hundred years since its adoption. I have been able to present only a very meagre outline of this great body of organic law, and I earnestly recommend it to your more careful study.

As you will live under it and enjoy its blessings, it is a duty, prompted by your own highest temporal interests, and required by your love of your country, and your reverence for the Deity, that you should reprobate any man who, having taken an oath to support the constitution, and, not being absolved from that oath by a change of his allegiance, while its obligations rest upon him, turns lightly about and refuses obedience to its injunctions, or wilfully violates its principles.

This University might not have crowned this beautiful mountain top with the honors that will never fade, it might not have sent out from its schools the men who must take an earnest and influential part in society, church and State, and in the professions and industries on which these depend, in a material sense, had no power existed that could quell the turbulent passions engendered by the civil war, except the slow process of time. But the Divine Being who has always in reserve some unseen power to save men and nations from themselves, and to cause the wrath of man to praise Him, interposed, I think, this book of the treasured wisdom and patriotic devotion of our fathers as a benediction to our countries, and in its name the quickened conscience of the people and the voices of the sovereign States said to the violence of war and to the rancour of hatred and revenge, “peace, be still.”





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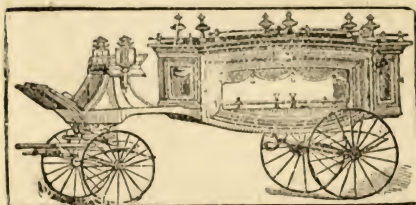
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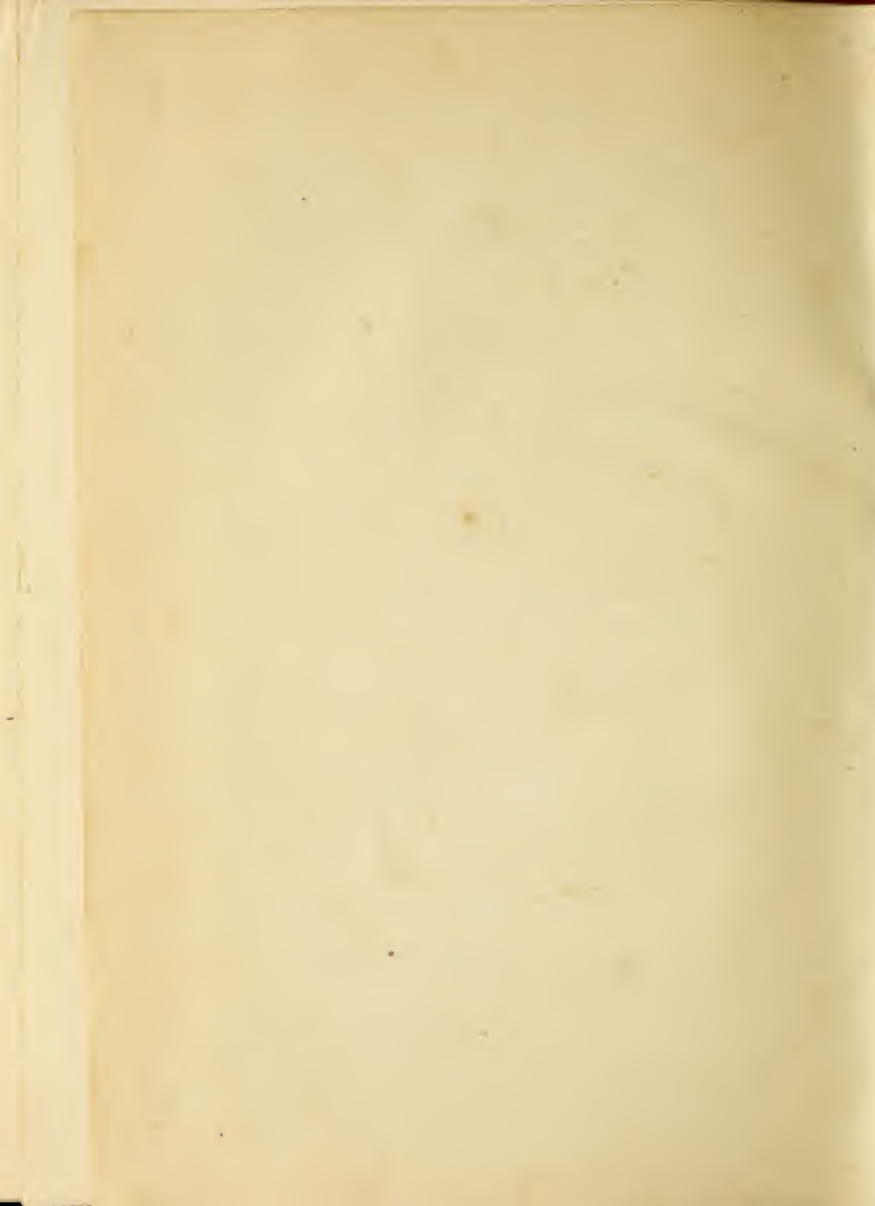
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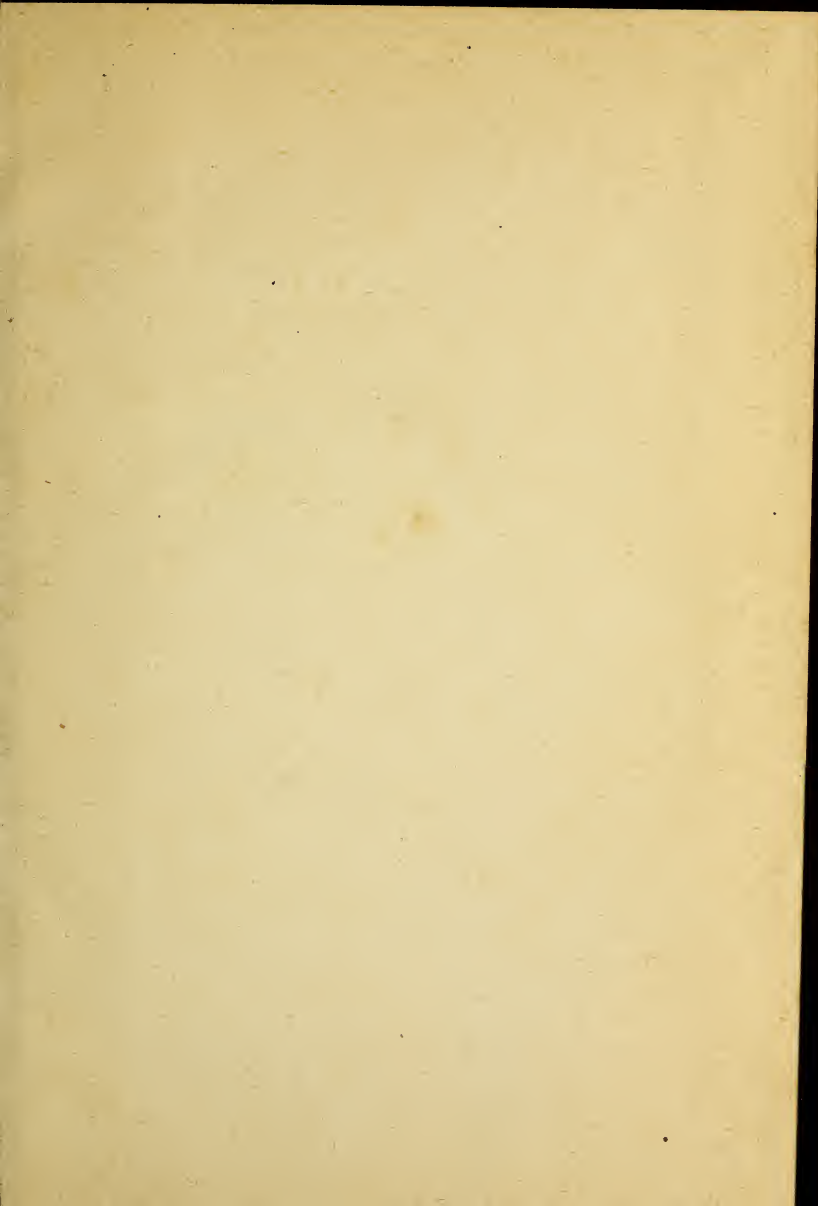
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